

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 14.

MEAT IN BRITISH MARKETS.

Official figures for the eight months ending with August show that Great Britain imported during that period nearly 5,000,000 cwt. of beef, or more than for a like period in over four years. Of this quantity Argentina furnished 4,109,114 cwts., against but 157,148 cwts. from the United States, while Australia furnished 366,060 cwts. and New Zealand 204,509 cwts.

Of mutton the importations for the eight months were nearly 4,000,000 cwts., of which New Zealand sent in 1,667,426 cwts., Argentina 1,180,334 cwts., Australia 894,891 cwts. and the United States none. Of bacon the total imported was 3,175,819 cwts., of which Denmark furnished 1,353,657 cwts., the United States 1,184,354 cwts. and Canada 423,064 cwts. Of pork the total imported was but 266,362 cwts., of which 205,357 cwts. came from the Netherlands and but 535 cwts. from the United States.

COLD STORAGE AS PEACE PROMOTER.

Food riots as serious as those disturbing European cities are averted in America by the cold storage industry, said Charles E. McNeill, secretary of the National Poultry and Egg Association, who spoke this week before the Chicago Association of Commerce. "The cold storage industry is the great modern equalizer of prices for food, and legislation which seeks to limit butter, poultry and egg storage to three months would result in exorbitant prices late in the year," he said.

He might have added, "What would become of our meat supply and its quality in many cities without refrigeration and storage facilities?" In addition to being compelled to live on sow-belly and hard tack for a portion of the year, it might do these cold storage critics good to vary their diet at times with tough, stringy fresh-killed beef and other non-refrigerated meats.

PACKERS TO MAKE HOG REMEDY.

Reports from Natchez, Miss., state that a \$10,000 adjunct to the Natchez Packing Company has been formed, though it will be incorporated as a separate institution, to be known as the Natchez Biological Company, and will manufacture serum for the prevention of hog cholera, medicines for animals, chemicals and fertilizer. The charter will further provide that the company shall have the right to buy, market and sell meats of all kinds, poultry, butter, potatoes and produce.

NEW YORK STATE COLD STORAGE REGULATIONS

Rules Under New State Law Seem to Affect Entire Meat Trade

Regulations for the enforcement of the recently-enacted New York State law governing the cold storage of food products were issued this week by the New York State Board of Health. They are announced as provisional regulations, and presumably are subject to alteration or amendment later.

In most respects these rules resemble the regulations issued under the New Jersey State law, which were published in the columns of The National Provisioner on August 5. Like the latter, the New York regulations define cold storage as applying to foods carried for 30 days or more at a temperature of 40 degs. Fahr. or under, and a cold storage warehouse is held to mean any plant using artificial refrigeration or ice and in which foods are kept as stated.

It is generally held that these regulations must be taken as applying to both wholesale and retail meat coolers, regardless of their private nature. It would seem, therefore, that packers, wholesalers or butchers who keep any sort of meat food products, eggs or butter in their refrigerators more than 30 days must therefore comply with these regulations relating to marking the packages, or the products themselves if they are not in packages. Just how the latter can be done will be something for the State authorities to explain.

The regulations say nothing about the labeling of food products upon sale to the consumer. Most of these products are removed from the marked packages when offered for sale. The rules do not specify that each article must be marked, and pending further explanation the announcement upon sales tickets or bill heads that these products are cared for under refrigeration will be taken as sufficient to comply with the law and the regulations.

Details of the regulations.

The announcement of the New York State Board of Health embodying these regulations is as follows:

The following provisional rules relating to the enforcement of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Public Health Law, relating to Cold Storage and Refrigerating Warehouses and Places, and the sale or disposition of the food kept or preserved therein," approved June 15, 1911, have been adopted by the State Commissioner of Health.

These rules are to be regarded as temporary only, and as occasion requires the State Commissioner of Health will amend, alter and supplement them. Due notice of such alteration will be given to all persons interested.

1. For the purpose of enforcing this act the term "Cold Storage" will be held to mean the storage of foods for a period exceeding 30 days at or below a temperature of 40 degs. Fahr., in establishments, whether public or private, employing refrigerating machinery or ice. The term "Cold storage warehouse" will be held to mean an establishment employing refrigerating machinery or ice for the purpose of refrigeration, in which foods are stored for 30 days or more at a temperature of 40 degs. Fahr. or below.

2. Articles of food intended for cold storage shall, when they are offered for or placed in storage, be enclosed in boxes, barrels, crates or other packages sufficiently strong to protect them from injury, unless the articles are of such a character that it is impracticable to pack them in containers.

3. When articles of food contained in packages are placed in cold storage, each package shall be legibly marked in black or purple ink as follows: The name of the storage company and place in which it is located; below that the words "Cold Storage"; below that the word "Received," followed by the day, month and year when said articles were placed in storage.

The word "Delivered," followed by the day, month and year when such articles are taken from storage, shall be stamped upon such foods or packages before being removed therefrom.

When articles of food not contained in packages are placed in cold storage, each individual article must be marked in the above manner.

All letters or figures must be in plain type not less than three-eighths of an inch in height.

The word "Received" may be written "Rec'd." and the word "Delivered" may be written "Del'd." and figures separated by hyphens may be used to indicate dates, and will be regarded as sufficient date if following the words "Rec'd." or "Del'd." as the case may be. The last two figures of the number indicating the year when such foods were placed in or taken from storage may be used: that is, "Received September 1, 1911" may be written "Rec'd. 9-1-11" or "Delivered September 1, 1911," may be written "Del'd. 9-1-11."

Whenever tags are used on which to mark dates, they must be securely fastened to the article to which they are affixed, that they cannot become detached.

4. Articles of food held at low temperature during the process of manufacture will not be regarded as being held in cold storage within the meaning of this act, and such articles need not be dated.

5. The floors, halls, walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements and machinery of every cold storage or refrigerating warehouse shall be kept in a clean, healthful and

(Continued on page 22.)

September 30, 1911.

MEAT EXPORTS HOLD AN EVEN PACE FOR YEAR

Totals for 1911 Twenty Millions Greater Than Year Ago

Exports of meat and dairy products from the United States have maintained a fairly even volume for the calendar year thus far, according to official government reports. The preliminary statement for August shows a total value of exports for that month of something over 10½ million dollars, which is slightly in excess of August a year ago, but about the same as last month and the first two months of this year. March showed 11½ millions, April nearly 12½ millions, May more than 13½ millions, and then the volume returned to around the 10½ million mark for the following months.

For eight months of the year to date the export totals were over 90 millions, or nearly 20 millions in excess of a similar period a year ago, when trade was at its lowest ebb. This compares with about 94 millions in a like period two years ago, about 110 millions three years ago and over 125 millions four years ago.

Increases for the last eight months as compared to a year ago were chiefly in lard, 104 million pounds more; bacon and hams, each about 40 million pounds more; oleo oil, 44 million pounds more. Decreases are shown in fresh beef, 16 million pounds less, and in canned beef also. All other items show increases. Exports of meat animals were nearly 6 million dollars greater than for a like time a year ago.

Comparisons of export volume and values for the month and the eight months, with a year ago, are as follows:

Cattle.—August, 1910, 5,722 head, value \$55,233; August, 1911, 11,757 head, value \$1,034,541. For eight months ending August, 1910, 53,622 head, value \$5,055,276; same period, 1911, 114,110 head, value \$10,362,170.

Hogs.—August, 1910, 97 head, value \$1,045; August, 1911, 1,202 head, value \$11,482. For eight months ending August, 1910, 3,807 head, value \$39,854; same period, 1911, 10,605 head, value \$86,094.

Sheep.—August, 1910, 3,264 head, value \$14,843; August, 1911, 6,925 head, value \$24,013. For eight months ending August, 1910, 19,931 head, value \$82,177; same period, 1911, 80,034 head, value \$461,238.

Beef, canned.—August, 1910, 832,901 lbs., value \$99,421; August, 1911, 1,011,863 lbs., value \$118,689. For eight months ending August, 1910, 6,244,261 lbs., value \$727,304; same period, 1911, 6,100,931 lbs., value \$712,003.

Beef, fresh.—August, 1910, 3,131,520 lbs., value \$341,590; August, 1911, 1,506,195 lbs., value \$146,128. For eight months ending August, 1910, 39,191,336 lbs., value \$4,152,707; same period, 1911, 23,000,209 lbs., value \$2,302,217.

Beef, salted or pickled.—August, 1910, 3,470,613 lbs., value \$327,606; August, 1911, 4,187,649 lbs., value \$264,874. For eight months ending August, 1910, 21,171,283 lbs., value \$1,752,720; same period, 1911, 27,648,880 lbs., value \$2,095,118.

Oleo Oil.—August, 1910, 9,996,382 lbs., value \$1,084,346; August, 1911, 14,945,631 lbs., value \$1,368,757. For eight months ending August, 1910, 79,207,013 lbs., value \$8,943,880; same period, 1911, 123,561,572 lbs., value \$11,449,866.

Oleomargarine.—August, 1910, 261,725 lbs., value \$27,026; August, 1911, 250,041 lbs., value \$24,863. For eight months ending August, 1910, 2,469,114 lbs., value \$254,548; same period, 1911, 2,628,405 lbs., value \$278,208.

Tallow.—August, 1910, 1,138,136 lbs., value \$84,152; August, 1911, 4,044,573 lbs., value \$229,189. For eight months ending August, 1910, 10,869,555 lbs., value \$756,005; same

period, 1911, 33,163,841 lbs., value \$2,058,250. Bacon.—August, 1910, 13,135,491 lbs., value \$1,974,701; August, 1911, 18,538,831 lbs., value \$2,229,498. For eight months ending August, 1910, 79,847,504 lbs., value \$10,872,260; same period, 1911, 120,377,264 lbs., value \$14,897,835.

Hams and Shoulders, cured.—August, 1910, 13,135,389 lbs., value \$1,922,687; August, 1911, 18,672,838 lbs., value \$2,268,422. For eight months ending August, 1910, 86,549,828 lbs., value \$11,621,318; same period, 1911, 126,197,830 lbs., value \$15,503,952.

Pork, fresh and pickled.—August, 1910, 2,919,598 lbs., value \$340,281; August, 1911, 3,505,294 lbs., value \$307,305. For eight months ending August, 1910, 23,872,141 lbs., value \$2,723,850; same period, 1911, 27,668,954 lbs., value \$2,652,889.

Lard.—August, 1910, 32,343,891 lbs., value \$4,047,548; August, 1911, 33,262,397 lbs., value \$3,131,079. For eight months ending August, 1910, 240,831,628 lbs., value \$29,023,209; same period, 1911, 345,760,476 lbs., value \$34,383,285.

Neutral Lard.—August, 1910, 1,999,517 lbs., value \$239,806; August, 1911, 3,974,784 lbs., value \$400,530. For eight months ending August, 1910, 3,859,779 lbs., value \$424,237; same period, 1911, 36,868,386 lbs., value \$3,785,365.

Butter.—August, 1910, 212,427 lbs., value \$51,510; August, 1911, 226,857 lbs., value \$50,649. For eight months ending August, 1910, 1,933,442 lbs., value \$485,661; same period, 1911, 3,774,304 lbs., value \$768,535.

Total, Meat and Dairy Products.—August, 1910, value \$10,560,150; August, 1911, value \$10,578,217. For eight months ending August, 1910, value \$72,912,447; same period, 1911, value \$91,956,884.

Total, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—August, 1910, value \$571,121; August, 1911, value \$1,070,036. For eight months ending August, 1910, value \$5,177,307; same period, 1911, value \$10,909,502.

LIVESTOCK SELLING AGENCY PLAN.

In reporting the recent cattlemen's conference in Fort Worth, Texas, at which an attempt was made to solve the problem of the high cost of living, reference was made by The National Provisioner in its last issue to a co-operative company that was to be formed to market livestock and obtain such prices as cattlemen thought they should receive. This company was to be incorporated for three million dollars, the stock to be sold to whoever would buy, to raise funds to operate the scheme.

President Lasater, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, believes that in the selling agency a solution of the whole question of getting a proper price for cattle and other food animals is found. The scheme for raising the money is one that will fall with no hardship, in his judgment, on any member of the association, for it only asks a subscription to the selling agency capital at the rate of \$1 for each head of cattle reported for taxation. It would be entirely possible, he said, to work in harmony with the packinghouse people, for the selling agent would be advised of the available cattle for the market, their condition and location, and learning from the packer what his needs were, could have the cattle sent in in required quantities.

The prospectus of the selling agency scheme reads as follows:

"Style of concern, Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency; capital, \$3,000,000. Object of Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency: The directing of the marketing of cattle, sheep and hogs and the loaning of money upon clear mortgages with livestock

as security. Capital required to be raised as follows: \$1,500,000 to be subscribed by the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, this being at the rate of \$1 per head on cattle rendered to the association; \$1,500,000 to be subscribed by other interested parties. After its organization it would be controlled by its stockholders, but the election of directors and officials of said company would be subject to confirmation by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, through its executive committee. The chief office of the Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency would be at Fort Worth, Tex.; with branch offices at Kansas City, St. Louis and Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The advantages to the Texas livestock producer in creating the Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency would be as follows: The distribution and marketing of Texas and Oklahoma cattle would be handled by one governing brain that would have at its command exact data as to the supplies to be offered in a given time and would be in a position to know where these supplies could be consumed to the best advantage. As the marketing of cattle is at present organized the producer of cattle has no means of gathering or possessing information that would assist him in marketing his cattle intelligently, that is, to place a given class of cattle upon the market that at that time would pay the most money for them, and while there are many capable and efficient individuals engaged in the general livestock commission business, the way that business is at present organized at the different market centers of the country they are incapable of rendering efficient service to their clientele. The fact that the buying interests largely act in concert and that there is no directing mind controlling the selling interests places a heavy handicap upon the selling interests in favor of the buying interests.

"The ultimate goal to be desired, both by the producing interests and consuming interests, is that the producer place his products into the hands of the ultimate consumer. This sales directing agency is the first step in that direction, and we think the logical one. It would enable the producers of livestock to place their cattle, hogs and sheep upon the market that would pay them the most money for the same. This within itself would be a great improvement of present conditions. It would substitute plan and methodical procedure for what is now absolute chance, and would teach the producers of livestock the value and benefits to be derived from co-operation.

"The sales directing agency would disseminate to its clientele and to the public generally the following information:

"1. Have the sales directing agency obtain by wire at the close of business, say each Friday, the prices last paid on the hoof for Texas cattle at each of the main slaughtering points, say Fort Worth, East St. Louis and Kansas City, and say for two grades—medium and good.

"2. Obtain in the same way and at the same time from the leading points where the dressed beef is sold—say New York, Philadelphia and one or two other Eastern points—as well as St. Louis and Kansas City, the prices paid for carcasses of the same two grades.

"3. Make up an actual beef test, just as the packers do, except that instead of allowing nominal prices for the offal, we would fill in on such tests the actual market price at point of slaughter for each offal item. The test made up in this way at the end of each week would give not only the prices last paid for cattle, but the prices last realized by the packers for the dressed beef and the actual net profit made by the packers on our product.

"4. When sending out such tests to our members require them to advise the association as nearly as possible of their probable shipments for the following 30 days. These advices would be carefully tabulated and from them the association would send to each prospective shipper the best information possible as to the best market to which to ship."

HIGH MEAT PRICES AND BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Disease Declared to be the Chief Cause of Increased Meat Cost

(Continued from last week.)

Continuing his outline of a practical plan for eradicating bovine tuberculosis, as described in the last issue of *The National Provisioner*, Dr. O. E. Dyson, formerly government inspector-in-charge at Chicago, says:

Disease in Milk and Dairy Products.

"The interstate shipment of milk and milk food products should be prohibited under the federal food laws: (a) unless the product has been derived from cows free from tuberculosis, as demonstrated by the tuberculin test officially administered; (b) or having been pasteurized by being subjected to a temperature of not less than 140 degs. Fahr. for a period of not less than twenty minutes. Local milk supplies should be controlled by municipal ordinances making similar provisions.

"As clean milk from cows reacting to the tuberculin test, in case no physical evidence of tuberculosis is manifest, may be safely utilized for human consumption after being pasteurized, such cows might, within reasonable bounds of safety and for economic reasons be branded, placed in quarantine and regularly subjected to a competent inspection in addition to requiring a thorough pasteurization of their products under official supervision, before such products are offered for sale.

"The sale, distribution or use of tuberculin for testing cattle should be prohibited except under State and federal laws providing for its use under official supervision.

"Any violation of laws relating to the sale, distribution or use of tuberculin for testing cattle, should be punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment, and by disbarment of any veterinarian from further practice upon being found guilty of violating any provision of the law.

"Official tuberculin tests should only be administered to cattle upon request of the owner. All expense incidental to the administration of the test should be borne by either State or federal government.

Government Aid in Keeping Herds Healthy.

"Provision should be made under uniform State and federal laws to assist dairymen and the owners of high-grade and pure-bred registered cattle to establish and maintain herds that are free from tuberculosis. This could be done by providing for the identification and official registration of all such cattle, upon request of the owner, who should be required to file an application for such assistance with the State veterinarian of the State wherein he resides, or with the chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., whereby he agrees to faithfully conform to all requirements necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a free herd, according to the regulations prescribed by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry pertaining thereto.

"All cattle, including calves exceeding the age of six months in a herd eligible to official registration, should be subjected to the tuberculin test officially administered, in addition to which each animal should be subjected to a thorough physical examination by a competent veterinarian. Each herd should

be classified according to the result of the initial and each succeeding test, and designated as 'Free Herds Belonging to Classes A, B and C.'

"Free Herds, Class A.—A free herd should consist of cattle, all of which exceeding the age of six months should successfully pass the initial tuberculin test and physical examination, each of which should be repeated annually, or by promotion from Class B. For example: 100 cattle tested; 100 cattle passed.

"Free Herds, Class B.—A herd in which not to exceed 10 per cent. of the animals react to the initial tuberculin test (provided all reactors are immediately removed from the herd and proper disinfection requirements complied with) should be designated as a 'Free Herd, Class B,' and thereby become eligible to Class A, after being subjected to and having passed an additional negative tuberculin test and physical examination within a period of not less than three or

**DON'T FORGET THAT THE NEXT
PACKERS'
CONVENTION
IS TO BE HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND THAT THE DATES ARE
JANUARY 15, 16 AND 17
NEXT
—
SAVE THESE DATES
AND BE ON HAND FOR THE
"BIG TIME"**

more than twelve months between the administration of the first and second test.

"Free Herds, Class C.—A herd in which not to exceed 25 per cent. of the animals react to the initial tuberculin test (provided all reactors are immediately removed from the herd and proper disinfection requirements complied with) may be designated as a 'Free Herd, Class C,' and thereby become eligible to Class B under the foregoing provisions prescribed for that class.

"Provision should be made for the unrestricted movement in interstate trade of cattle from 'Free Herds, Class A,' when accompanied by a certificate of official registration as evidence of their being free from tuberculosis. Certificates should be issued for each animal in the herd, good for one year, unless revoked for cause, such as failure to comply with prescribed regulations to govern the classification.

"Provisional certificates should be issued for interstate shipment of cattle from herds designated as belonging to Classes B and C when they are to be introduced into herds of similar classification.

Why Such a Plan Is Necessary.

"My reason for presenting as near as possible in concrete form a tentative plan for

the purpose of at least inhibiting the present prevailing scourge of bovine tuberculosis may be briefly summarized as follows:

"For twenty years, at least, the cause, nature and means of disseminating the contagion of bovine tuberculosis has been positively known. Regardless of this fact, however, the disease has constantly spread until it now presents itself as a positive menace to a profitable production of pure-bred or high-grade cattle of either the beef or dairy breeds. The principal reasons to be assigned for the unprecedented spread of bovine tuberculosis are the insidious nature of the infection, a common lack of clinical evidence of disease being manifested by affected animals, and a general lack of public interest from the standpoint of public health or an economic point of view.

"With these conditions in their favor, breeders who are as yet ignorant of the validity of the tuberculin test for diagnostic purposes, assisted by those who habitually utilize the test with common contempt for every known principle of equity, have so far succeeded in preventing the enactment of effective legislation based upon a common knowledge of practical ways and means of controlling the spread of any contagious disease.

"The result of every effort that has been made toward the eradication of bovine tuberculosis clearly indicates that but little can be accomplished except by rendering it impossible for the owner of a diseased herd to sell diseased animals, or their products, at prices ordinarily secured for the healthy or wholesome kind. When this has been accomplished the owner for economic reasons will, with the assistance of his State, or the federal government, voluntarily undertake to clean up his herd and thereafter keep it clean.

Must Take Matter Out of Politics.

"As bovine tuberculosis and politics go hand in hand, before a successful control of tuberculosis in any State can be secured, it will first be necessary to separate State livestock sanitary boards and the veterinary profession from politics.

"Every county in every State should, if possible, be officially represented by a competent official who should qualify upon all subjects pertaining to sanitary control of livestock by means of a civil service examination, and serve under the direction of the State veterinarian, who should be free from political restraint in the performance of his sworn duties.

"It is a matter of history that all stable progress made in civilized countries has been accomplished, if not preceded by the enactment and enforcement of laws based upon the principle of equity for the guidance or control of every individual subject to the law.

"While it is true that various States have enacted laws intended to prevent traffic in tuberculous cattle, these laws have served little or no practical purpose, for the reason that they are easily evaded by any one having a knowledge of the manipulative properties of tuberculin and the ease with which a single tuberculin test can be invalidated, thereby causing it to become discredited through misdirected and indiscriminate use

(Continued on page 24.)

September 30, 1911.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

DISCOLORING OF SAUSAGE CASINGS.

An Eastern curer writes of a difficulty he has encountered as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the cause of salted beef casings turning red after a period of salting? What could I do to prevent it? I clean all my own casings as well as buy some outside. I notice some of my purchased casings turn after the tierce has been opened for some time.

The trouble of salted casings turning red, either entirely or in spots, can be traced to three causes: The first is bacterial action, which is, however, of rare occurrence. The ultimate cause of this is insufficient cleaning, therefore repeated and thorough washings of the casings before they are put into the salt will overcome this difficulty. This same cause holds true with regard to unclean tierces, and the remedy is the same. The tierces used for casings should be new ones, but when second-hand tierces must be used they should be well cleaned and steamed.

The second and third causes have the same origin, and are very frequently met with, namely, the presence of iron, either in the tierces in the shape of protruding nails, or from iron contained in the salt. When the color appears in spots the casings will be found to be packed comparatively dry, whereas a uniform or diffused color will appear when a larger amount of water is present.

It is especially the presence of iron in the salt which causes discoloration. The sole

remedy here is in the use of iron-free salt, which is easily accomplished when the salt known as casing salt is employed, and the specifications at the time of its purchase should read to that effect. The nails in the tierces must be removed, of course, and all other similar causes of iron-rust avoided.

TO MAKE BLOOD ALBUMEN.

(Continued from last week.)

It is essential that both the acetic acid and the turpentine employed for the clarification of the albumen be of the purest quality obtainable, which does not materially affect the cost of manufacture, since but small quantities of these substances will be required. The acetic acid usually obtained in the market must be reduced to the strength of 30 per cent., when it will show a specific gravity of about 1.040. The turpentine must be free from all foreign substances, such as resinous residues.

The quantities employed are variable to some extent, according to the nature and purity of the albumen, but are approximately one-half pound of either for every 200 pounds of albumen. The products of clarification are the clear liquid albumen and the impurities held in suspension, which latter must be removed by sedimentation or by filtration.

The last manipulation in the manufacture of albumen is the evaporation. This is accomplished in a specially-constructed drying room, similar to glue-drying alleys, or in vacuum evaporators. The evaporation or drying must proceed at the low temperature of about 104 to 113 degs. Fahr., which will insure a product of greater solubility and of a lighter color than a drying at higher temperatures.

The vacuum apparatus offers, naturally, more advantages for drying than the drying room at atmospheric pressure, for the reason that the time of such drying can be materially reduced and that a lower temperature may be employed, which latter is usually at 86

degs. Fahr., in the vacuum machine. A vacuum of about 76 mm., equivalent to one-tenth atmosphere, is sufficient for the evaporation, in which case and at the temperature of 86 degs. Fahr., complete drying is accomplished in from four to six hours.

Blood albumen is being manufactured according to two distinct methods with regard to the initial separation of the colorless serum from the red corpuscles. The subsequent clarification and drying are identical in all essential features with those methods used in the production of egg albumen which have been described before.

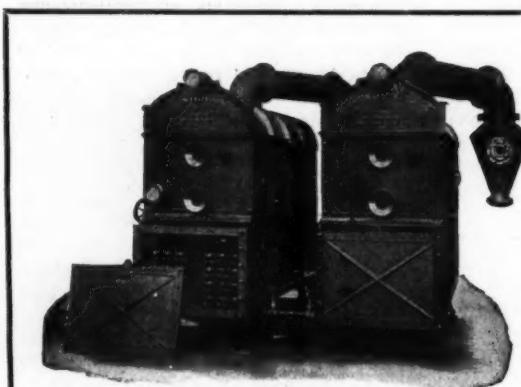
Of the two methods mentioned that of a natural draining of the serum constitutes the older one, while the use of centrifugal separators enter into the more recent method. The writer has conducted a long series of exhaustive tests with both methods, using various centrifugal machines for the serum separators, until it has been clearly demonstrated that a first-class albumen may be produced when proper precautions are taken and when machines of approved construction are used.

The old method consists of draining off the serum from the blood clot. This method is comparatively easy of application and usually gives satisfactory results. However, the yield and cost of production are out of proportion in comparison with centrifugal production, while the quality of the albumens obtained were practically identical in both cases and equal to the best imported products.

While a yield of from 15 to 20 per cent. of liquid serum is considered satisfactory in the old method, the centrifugal machine delivers quantities of 45 per cent. and over of a serum which, although slightly reddish in appearance when issuing from the machine, was converted into a colorless albumen of great solubility by a special process applied before and after the separation takes place.

(To be continued.)

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WHY NOT FOR EVERYBODY?

This is an age of education and progress, but it sometimes takes a good while for the veneer of ignorance and prejudice to wear off. A staff writer for the Grocery World expresses what appears to be genuine astonishment that a certain leading manufacturer of oleomargarine should advertise his product in the magazine called "The Outlook," which, says the Grocery World, is "read by cultivated people almost exclusively," is "in no sense a popular publication," but is "a paper for people with money and brains."

That is, "people with money and brains" would not think of eating oleomargarine!

Why? Read the explanation of the Grocery World:

"Advertising oleomargarine to the class of people that read the 'Outlook' is a nervy piece of business, it appears to me, for I cannot conceive that any considerable percentage of them can be induced to eat it. Not because they may not be convinced that oleomargarine is fully as honest and reputable a product as the manufacturers claim it is, but because they have no need of a substitute when they can afford to buy the genuine. In my judgment, oleomargarine will never have any place among human foods except as a substitute for butter. A product which will do all that butter will do, and which costs less money. It has no advantages over butter and therefore has no grounds to make a separate place for itself, except the one point of price. That being so, what appeal has oleomargarine to the person who can afford to buy butter?"

The unbeliever may be found at every stage along the pathway of progress. There were those who scoffed at the idea of horseless carriages and engineless trains, and there are those today who jeer at the suggestion that we shall ever navigate the air in a practical way. It has been the same in the domain of food progress. There is no need for illustrations; they loom up in profusion before any intelligent mind.

Why should not oleomargarine be as desirable an article of food to the "people with money and brains" as to the poor or the ignorant? That was an unfortunate expression for the Grocery World to use, one scarcely in good taste! But it is hard for some people to overcome the old idea spread by butter advocates that "oleomargarine" was synonymous with "axle grease," and that only the poverty-stricken or the palateless would eat oleomargarine.

"What appeal has oleomargarine to the person who can afford to buy butter?" As a matter of fact, it is "people with money and brains" who are reading up on food questions these days, and who are among the first to recognize that instead of having "no advantages over butter except the one point of price," oleomargarine has comparative merits which entirely outweigh the price question. A wholesome, cleanly, sanitary, government-inspected product must be preferred in these days of food fads and germ theories to a raw, non-inspected, disease-carrying product such as butter may be.

Go into any creamery, view the ring of scum and filth that rims the separator, remember that butter is a raw product, that it is admittedly a most prolific germ-carrier, and that the government itself has denounced the "menace of disease-breeding dairies." Compare this situation with that surrounding the government-guarded oleomargarine factory, and then ask why "people with money and brains" should necessarily prefer butter to oleomargarine as it is made today?

No, instead of being "so completely out of

place," that oleomargarine advertisement in "The Outlook" was a tribute to the farsighted intelligence of the advertising manager who put it there. It would seem rather that the comments here quoted were "completely out of place" in the columns of a grocery paper that claims to be up to date and fair-minded.

ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH

A New York daily newspaper recently printed a letter to which was appended the name of an old New York meat dealer, complaining of the high price of beef, and finding fault because there were not available statistics of livestock, so that he could tell whether there was really a scarcity or not. If the butcher whose name appears as the author of the letter actually wrote it, then he convicts himself publicly of being very much asleep when it comes to being posted concerning the conditions surrounding his business. If he did not write it, he should scan what others write for him before he signs his name.

He complains because the government does not publish livestock statistics as it does reports on corn, wheat, cotton, etc. The government does publish such reports, in various forms, month by month and year by year, and these are in addition to the annual census of livestock taken by the Department of Agriculture, and even more thorough and exact than the decennial census taken by the Bureau of the Census.

But what would be more to his purpose, were he awake and a reader of his trade paper, are the reports and statistics published from week to week by The National Provisioner. These not only include receipts of livestock at all important centers day by day, and statistics of slaughters week by week, as well as market letters reviewing livestock movements and conditions, but they include also monthly compilations from the official reports of the principal stock yard centers, showing with exactness the receipts of all classes of livestock month by month, and comparing them with the figures of previous years. And if there is any detail which does not appear in these reports, The National Provisioner is always glad to supply it upon application.

The trouble with the author of this letter is that, like too many of his fellow meat dealers, he does not keep posted. He must be one of the class who "hasn't time to read" his trade paper. It is to be hoped that he is not one of that smaller class who "know it all," and who never need to acquire information or knowledge from the printed page! Reliable sources of information are easily accessible to this complaining meat dealer, and to others like him, and it might benefit them to avail themselves of such facilities.

September 30, 1911.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Morris & Company have opened a branch at Greenville, S. C.

Roberts Brothers, Baltimore, Md., contemplate erecting a packing plant.

Swift & Company have opened their lard manufacturing plant at Harvey, La.

E. P. Thayer, Greenfield, Ind., has sold his slaughter house and poultry packing plant.

Etiwah Fertilizer Company's plant at Charleston, S. C., has been badly damaged by fire.

F. Werner's Sons are making preparations to rebuild their burned plant at Fulton, W. Va.

The sausage plant of L. C. Bornwasser Company at Louisville, Ky., has been damaged by fire.

The Central Fertilizer Company, Midville, Ga., will expend around \$130,000 on the erection of a new plant.

The Indianola Cotton Oil Mill Company's gin and cotton house at Indianola, Miss., has been damaged by fire.

The Jacob Dold Packing Company has leased property at Syracuse, N. Y., and will erect a branch house.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$170,000.

Fire destroyed the seed warehouse of the Proctor-Gamble Company at Macon, Ga., causing a loss of \$25,000.

William Buschell has purchased a plot of ground at Central Valley, N. Y., upon which he will erect a slaughterhouse.

Two hundred tons of cotton seed belonging to the Farmers' Union Gin Company at Italy, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

Construction of the new plant, which the Fidelity Chemical Fertilizer Company is to erect at Houston, Tex., has begun.

A few business men of Laurel, Miss., have inaugurated a campaign to raise \$100,000 for the erection of a packing plant.

C. E. McSweeney, Wichita Falls, Tex., will receive bids for the construction of a beef and pork packing plant at that place.

The Pine Ridge Poultry Farm, Birmingham, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. W. F. Fry is president.

The Harris and Willimon Company, Greenville, S. C., has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to establish a guano factory.

The Paulaski Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, by W. S. Dillon and others.

The Independent Guano Company, Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, by A. Patton and J. B. Bruce.

T. Wilson, G. A. Leunnon and others of Sumter, S. C., have incorporated the Crescent Fertilizer Company with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Haleyville Oil and Fertilizer Company, Haleyville, Ala., will open bids in March or April for the erection of a two-press mill and fertilizer mixer.

The La Grange Cotton Mills cotton oil and ginneries department at La Grange, Ga., have resumed operations after an idleness of nearly two years.

W. H. Hardy, H. T. Reynolds and others have incorporated the Ladd Lime and Fertilizer Company, Cartersville, Ga., with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The meat handling plant erected by the Frederick City Abattoir Company at Fred-

erick, Md., is practically completed, and soon will be put in operation.

The Blenheim Fertilizer Company of Blenheim, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. N. Drake, E. W. Evans and others.

The St. Joseph Tanning Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 to establish and operate tanneries at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Farmers' Storage and Fertilizer Company, Aiken, S. C., will establish a fertilizer plant. This company recently increased its capital stock to \$100,000.

The Consolidated Provision Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in provisions, meats, etc., by L. De Leopold, F. Epstein and others.

The John Y. Radcliffe Company, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in meats, provisions, etc. J. Y. Radcliffe, W. B. Davis and W. S. Darnell are the incorporators.

Plans will be made at once for a building to replace the buildings recently burned at Kansas City, Kan., belonging to the Fowler Packing Company. The new building will be of re-enforced concrete and cost around \$150,000.

The New Star Produce Company, of Baltimore, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$700,000 to treat fats, oils and fatty acids. W. Leopold and A. J. Redfarf, of Baltimore, and J. McNabb, of Washington, are the incorporators.

ST. LOUIS PACKER PASSES AWAY.

Pierre A. Garneau, vice-president of the Krey Packing Company of St. Louis, died of pneumonia at a sanitarium in his home city on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Garneau



THE LATE PIERRE A. GARNEAU.

was one of the most active and best known of the younger generation of meat packers, and was a prominent and popular figure at conventions of the American Meat Packers' Association and other trade gatherings. He

was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association in 1910, and was foremost in every effort put forth for the benefit of the industry.

Mr. Garneau was a member of an old and distinguished St. Louis family. He had been ill for some time from a general breakdown. About two months ago he went to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he entered a sanitarium. Not getting relief, Mr. Garneau returned to St. Louis three weeks ago.

He was born and reared in St. Louis and was a graduate of the St. Louis University. When he finished school he went into business with his father, Joseph Garneau, who was president of the Joseph Garneau Cracker Company. He was made manager of the Omaha branch. When the company was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company in 1895 Mr. Garneau returned to St. Louis and became secretary and treasurer of the Krey Packing Company and later its vice-president.

He is survived by a widow, two daughters and a step-son, and by four brothers and a sister. One brother, James L. Garneau, was the first treasurer of the American Meat Packers' Association.

DEATH OF E. OTTENHEIMER.

Eleazer Ottenheimer, of the firm of Ottenheimer Brothers, manufacturers of and dealers in refrigerators and butchers' supplies at Baltimore, Md., died last Tuesday morning at his home. Mr. Ottenheimer was a brother of Bernard M. Ottenheimer and Samuel M. Ottenheimer, and all were well known in meat trade circles.

On the morning before his death Mr. Ottenheimer was at the factory of the firm and attended to a number of details before returning home for luncheon. Shortly after noon he was taken suddenly ill and suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Ottenheimer was treasurer of the Baltimore Butchers' and Packers' Association, and was very prominent in fraternal orders in his home city as well as in the trade. He was 54 years old, and was born in Norfolk, Va. He came to Baltimore when a child, and after becoming of age entered business with his father and later with his three brothers, Bernard M., Samuel M. and Reuben Ottenheimer, all of whom survive him. Besides his brothers, he is survived by his widow, two sons, Emmanuel and Reuben E. Ottenheimer and two daughters.

DEATH OF LOUIS PINCOFFS.

The death of Louis Pincoffs, one of the oldest active members of the New York Produce Exchange, was announced this week, at the age of 84. Mr. Pincoffs had been in active business in this country in oils and tallow for about twenty-five years. He was a native of Holland, and for some years was Finance Minister of that country. He was actively identified with the great improvements made in the port of Rotterdam, the facilities of the port being very greatly increased under his active supervision.

H. LESLIE PARLETTE
Overhead Track Systems, Switches and Trolleys
New and Second Hand Track Scales a Specialty
MEDIA, PA.

Bernard Kleker & Co.
Importers, exporters and cleaners of the best
selected
Sausage Casings
1855-1857 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Can.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

FOR AGITATING FATS AND OILS.

One of the most welcome mechanical devices introduced in oil refining plants in recent years is a mechanical agitator known as the "Perfect Circulator," which has been put on the market by the Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago. Mr. W. B. Allbright, an authority in lard and oil refining recognized all over the world, does not hesitate to give this device a very strong endorsement. Concerning its nature and history he says in a recent letter to The National Provisioner:

"This is an invention patented by a cotton oil refiner of long experience. It is by far the best agitating apparatus in the market. It produces a mild agitation or a violent agitation, just as desired, and in doing this so little horsepower is required that it is not worth mentioning. For example: it will agitate a 180,000-lb. tank of cold crude cottonseed oil with five horsepower.

"One cotton oil and compound concern has installed fifteen of these circulators in their plant, and other large concerns have installed them, some of them giving us a third order. All concerns which want to get their oil thoroughly agitated at a minimum cost should install these patent circulators, as the big saving in horsepower alone is a money-making proposition, to say nothing of the superior agitating."

An idea of the appearance of this agitator may be obtained from the illustration to be found in the company's advertisement on page 9 of this issue of The National Provisioner.

"BOSS" ENTERPRISE CUTTERS.

The rapidity with which butchers and packers familiarize themselves with the merits of the "Boss" silent meat cutters shows how carefully they read their trade papers to keep themselves posted on up-to-date machinery. The world is progressing and machines must be built and improved to meet the requirements.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of the world-renowned "Boss" machines, recognizes this, and have lately put on the market electric motor driven "Boss" cutters with Enterprise cutters attached. These outfits are very practical, as they give sausage-makers the use of both cutters driven by only one motor, or

with only one belt where no direct-connected power is used, thereby saving the buyer the cost of counter shaft, pulleys and belt.

That there is a good demand for these outfit is shown by the many placed within the last few months. Every user is highly pleased, and here is what one of them wrote the manufacturers:

Flint, Mich., July 3, 1911.
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: The machinery arrived all O. K. and is working fine. We have shown the outfit to three or four butchers, and think you can sell them all.

Very respectfully,

VAN LUE BROS.

BRECHT CO. OPENS NEW BRANCHES.

The Brecht Company's branch at San Francisco, Cal., has recently moved into larger quarters, and is now located at Nos. 143-149 Main street. The rapid growth of their business on the Pacific Coast has necessitated this change. They have also recently opened a Canadian office at 1314 Traders' Bank Building, Toronto. This is due to the rapid growth of their Canadian business. Prospective buyers of packinghouse machinery and equipment, market outfit, tools, etc., would do well to communicate with their main offices in St. Louis, or any of their branches.

ICE AND COAL ELEVATORS.

The new ice house built for Commodore F. G. Bourne, of Oakdale, N. Y., has been equipped with a Gifford-Wood Company ice elevator of the undershot type. Three gallery hoists and a worm gear apron hoist are included in the installation. James H. Weldon, coal dealer, of Brandon, Vt., has increased the efficiency of his plant by installing a Gifford-Wood Company perfect discharge coal elevator. The equipment was shipped from Hudson, N. Y., in both instances.

PERRIN HOG SCRAPERS STAND TEST.

William R. Perrin & Company report the sale of one of their improved, all-steel, two-head hog scraping machines to Robert & Oake, the well-known pork packers, of Chicago. This machine they believe has proven itself to be one that stands the test of time.

THE PROBLEM OF PRODUCTION.

Talking at the Michigan State Fair the President restated the statistics which lead to the conclusion that we shall be shy of food for our population some years hence, if it magnifies at the rate of increase assumed, and if our production per acre is not increased. He declared that the appropriations in support of agricultural advancement were the most important within the obligations of the nation. He was sweeping in his utterances on this point.

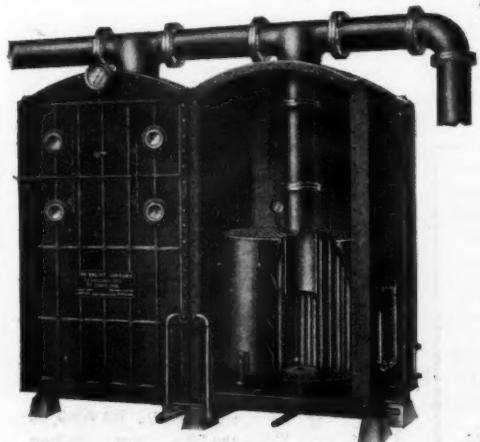
It is no pertinent comment that for the present our productive possibilities are abundant. Even with unsympathetic seasons prices are frequently on a basis that affords small return for the toil of the husbandman, and if two or three normal crops could be garnered well over the face of this broad continent, the accumulations in Joseph's store houses would be infinitesimal compared to our surplus of breadstuffs and grains. The President dealt more with the present when he emphasized the need that the farmer should be better remunerated for his work, and his vision swept a wider horizon when he foresaw ships from overseas unloading food at our docks.

Our area available for tillage is a matter of mathematical computation while our increase in population is more of an estimate. But increased yield per acre is necessary to meet the requirements of both these views — more immediate profit for the farmer and an assured production for the people who are to follow us on this continent.

Only education can solve the problem. Invention will doubtless aid to some extent, but the appeal lies direct to the individual farmer. The means are many, and earnest men and women are pursuing different lines of approach and persuasion. Increased production at decreased cost is the end to be attained through education. Every agency which suggests reasonable returns from its exercise should be employed to this consummation.—Breeders' Gazette.

READ THE BEST BOOKS.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.



THE BRECHT STANDARD EVAPORATOR FOR

GLUE—TANKWATER—BEEF EXTRACT
IS THE VERY LATEST IN EVAPORATOR CONSTRUCTION

BY-PRODUCTS MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

THE BRECHT COMPANY

MAIN OFFICES AND FACTORIES ST. LOUIS, MO. 12th AND CASS AVENUE

ESTABLISHED 1853

NEW YORK, 174-176 PEARL ST. DENVER, 14th AND WAZEE STS. SAN FRANCISCO, 143-149 MAIN ST.

TORONTO, 1314 TRADERS BANK BUILDING

HAMBURG—BUENOS AIRES

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charleston, S. C.—The Ice, Coal and Storage Company, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by S. Sottile, J. Sottile and M. R. Rivers.

Fort Stockton, Tex.—C. A. Schraff W. F. Zarback and James Rooney have incorporated the Fort Stockton Ice and Light Company, with \$35,000 capital stock.

Arlington, Md.—The Zimmerman Ice Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. T. Childs, G. P. Zouck, T. I. Zimmerman and others.

San Benito, Tex.—The Intermittent Vacuum Precooling Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000, by C. B. Rodgers, S. A. Robertson and J. H. Elliott.

ICE NOTES.

Hartford, Conn.—The city is contemplating the erection of an ice plant.

Thomasville, N. C.—W. G. Minor contemplates erecting an ice plant.

Fernandina, Fla.—The McNair Lumber Company will enlarge its ice plant.

Lexington, Ky.—W. J. Loughbridge is contemplating erecting an ice factory.

Waycross, Ga.—E. J. McAdam and others will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Hays, Kan.—M. G. Kirkman is president of a company to establish an ice plant here.

Hondo, Tex.—The new ice plant at this place has been completed and is now in operation.

Houston, Tex.—The plant of the Houston Ice and Brewing Company has been damaged by fire.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Polar Ware Ice and Fuel Company will build an ice storage house to cost \$25,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Ice and Coal Corporation contemplates extensive improvements to its plant.

Commerce, Tex.—The Commerce Ice and Power Company has increased its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

Port Lavaca, Tex.—The Port Lavaca Light, Ice and Power Company will enlarge and improve its ice and cold storage plant.

Raleigh, N. C.—Powell & Powell have purchased and will enlarge the ice plant of the Oliver Ice, Coal & Mill Company.

Spokane, Wash.—The Empire Ice and Shingle Manufacturing Company will rebuild its burned plant at a cost of \$10,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The recently incorporated Sanitary Artesian Ice Company will erect an ice plant here at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Crystal Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company is erecting a \$20,000 structure to replace the buildings burned some time ago.

St. Augustine, Fla.—A company is being organized here to establish an ice plant. The capital stock will be \$40,000. A. E. Haya and S. E. Bennett are interested.

Holley, N. Y.—The plant of the Holley Cold Storage, Fruit and Produce Company at Holley has been completed at a cost of \$75,000. The building is constructed of stone, the main part being 100 feet square and three stories high, with a wing 55 x 135 feet, two stories high, and has a capacity of upwards of 500,000 barrels.

TO LABEL COLD STORAGE EGGS.

The Chambers of Commerce of London and St. Petersburg have agreed upon regulations to prevent the sale of storage eggs as fresh product in either country, and the London Chamber has adopted the following recommendations:

(1) That any case of eggs which leaves any cold-store in the egg-producing or egg-exporting countries shall be indelibly branded: "Cold-stored Eggs."

(2) That to enforce the application of this practice it is necessary that an international agreement be arrived at to include all the egg-producing countries of Europe, and

(3) That a copy of these recommendations be circulated to the leading Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Holland and France; to the Consuls-General of those countries; to the presidents of the board of trade and the board of agriculture, and to any other persons or bodies interested.

ICE-COOLED BRINE IN RUSSIA.

The second report of the proceedings of the Moscow Refrigeration Committee contains a long argument by A. Serebrovsky in favor of brine cooling as the most suitable system for Russia as compared with unreliable ice or expensive direct expansion. The Madison Cooper plant in this connection is fully explained, with illustrations, and the writer contends that brine cooling by gravitation, assisted where called for by power, will in many places prove cheaper than machine-made cold, which has the advantage, where large cooling plant is required. He calculates the life of the brine plant at twenty to twenty-five years, or more if well taken care of. He gives a strong warning against building from specifications in technical journals, insisting, practically, that "a man who is his own 'refrigerating engineer' has a fool for a client." The smallest surface for the largest capacity should be aimed at by the builder of the store.

NEW YORK COLD STORAGE RULES.

(Continued from page 15.)

sanitary condition; and, for the purpose of this rule, unclean, unhealthy or unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if the food stored is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, insects and from all other foreign or injurious contamination.

6. Toilet rooms shall be separate and apart from the rooms in which the food is stored, and cuspidors for the use of employees must be washed daily with disinfectant solution.

7. No employer shall knowingly require, permit or suffer any person to work, nor shall any person work, in a cold storage or refrigerating warehouse who is affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Text of the New York State Law.

The full text of the recently-enacted New York State law upon which these regulations are based is here given for the information of those who desire to post themselves fully upon this matter:

Definitions.—The term food as used in this article shall include any article, except nuts, fruits, cheese and vegetables, used for food by man or animal and every ingredient of such article.

Cold Storage Food to Be Marked.—It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or in the business of refrigerating, to receive any kind of food unless the said food is in an apparently pure and wholesome condition, and the food or package containing the same is branded, stamped or marked, in some conspicuous place, with the day, month and year, when the same is received in storage or refrigeration.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or in the business of refrigerating to permit any article of any kind whatsoever used for food in the possession of any person or persons, corporation or corporations, engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or refrigerating, to be taken from their possession without first having branded, stamped or marked on said foodstuffs, or on the package containing same, in a conspicuous place, the day, month and year, when said foodstuffs or package was removed from cold storage or refrigeration.

Time That Cold Storage Foods May Be Kept.—It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, corporation or corporations, engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen or refrigerating, to keep in storage for preservation or otherwise any kind of food or any article used for food a longer period than ten calendar months, excepting butter products which may be kept in said cold storage or refrigeration twelve calendar months.

Powers of State Commissioner of Health.—The State commissioner of health is hereby vested with full power and authority to inspect and supervise all places in this State now used or hereafter to be used for cold storage or refrigerating purposes; the State

CUT Your Own Supply of ICE

Use our ICE KING PLOW, made especially for the small harvester. Has five cutting teeth and clearing teeth, and fitted with guide for marking out. EVERY TOOL USED IN THE ICE BUSINESS.



COAL AND ICE ELEVATORS CONVEYORS

Catalogs.

Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Your Profit from your Cold Storage Plant will be increased if you make the insulation efficient and permanent with

NEPONSET INSULATING PAPERS

BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCTS

Trade Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

Mark

Write for Samples

F. W. BIRD & SON

Established 1795

600 Neponset St., East Walpole, Mass.

New York Chicago Washington

The difference in cost is paid for many times by the difference in results.

Write for Samples

F. W. BIRD & SON

Established 1795

600 Neponset St., East Walpole, Mass.

New York Chicago Washington

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. *Send for Free Book*

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

- ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.
- BALTIMORE, Jos. S. Wernig.
- BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
- BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
- BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co.
- CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin
- CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
- CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
- DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Bros., Inc.
- DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
- FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
- HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
- INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
- JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
- KANSAS CITY, Crutcher Warehouse Co.
- LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
- LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
- LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
- MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
- MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
- MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
- NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
- NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
- NEW YORK, Roesseler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
- NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
- OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
- PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
- PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
- PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
- ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
- ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilshy Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
- SAVANNAH, Benion Transfer Co.
- SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
- SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
- SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
- TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
- WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

commissioner of health or his duly authorized agents or employees shall be permitted access to such place or places and all parts thereof at all times for the purpose of seeing that said place or places are kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner, and for the purpose of determining whether or not the provisions of this article or any other act relating to foodstuffs are being complied with.

The power of supervision hereby granted shall extend to enable the State commissioner of health to adopt such reasonable rules and regulations as may be determined upon from time to time as essential to the proper protection of the consumer of the commodities kept and preserved in such place or places, and the State commissioner of health may appoint and designate from time to time such person or persons as he deems fit for the purpose of making such inspections.

Reports of Warehousemen.—All persons or corporations engaged in the business of cold storage warehousemen, or in the business of refrigerating, shall submit reports to the State department of health, upon printed forms to be provided by said State department of health, setting forth in itemized particulars the quantity of each and every foodstuff in storage or in the control of said person or persons, corporation or corporations; said reports shall be filed on or before the 25th day of January, May and September of each year, and reports so rendered shall show conditions existing upon the first day of the month in which said report is filed.

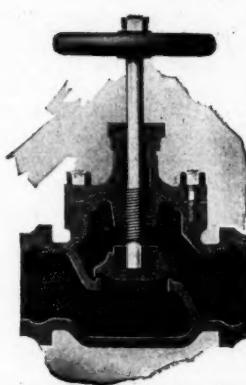
Transfers from One Warehouse to Another.—The transfer of any food from one cold storage or refrigerating warehouse to another for the purpose of evading any provisions of this article is hereby prohibited.

Prohibits Return of Food to Cold Storage When Once Released for Purpose of Placing Same on Market for Sale.—When food has been in cold storage or refrigeration and is released therefrom for the purpose of placing the same on the market for sale it shall be a violation of the provisions of this article to again place such food in cold storage or refrigeration.

Prohibits the Sale of Food Kept in Cold Storage Without Representing Said Fact.—It shall be a violation of the provisions of this article to sell any article or articles of food that have been kept in cold storage or refrigeration, without representing the same to have been so kept.

Penalties.—Any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or officer or officers thereof, violating any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The conviction of any corporation shall not operate to relieve any officer or officers, agents or employees of such corporation from prosecution under the provisions of this article.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists



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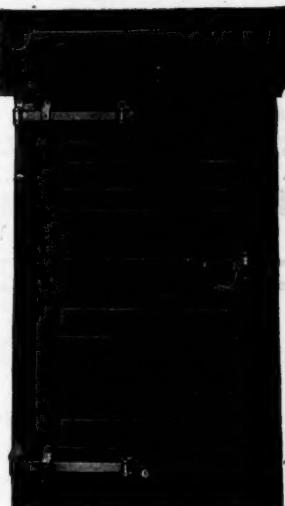
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JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland

lication to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

September 30, 1911.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS TO MEET.

The American Society of Refrigerating Engineers will hold its annual fall meeting at St. Louis on October 2 and 3. The programme to be presented will include the following papers and discussions:

"Advantages of Operating Ammonia Compressors by Aid of Thermometers," E. N. Friedmann, New York, N. Y.

"Mechanical Refrigeration for Domestic Use," George H. Fisher, Leavenworth, Kan. "Problems Encountered in the Designing and Construction of an Ammonia Compression Test Plant," Van Rensselaer H. Greene, New York, N. Y.

"Steel Pipe versus Wrought Iron Pipe in Refrigerating Works," P. DeC. Ball, St. Louis, Mo.

"State and Federal Legislation on Cold Storage," R. H. Switzler, St. Louis, Mo.

"High Speed Ammonia Compressors," Theodore O. Vilter, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Cooling Towers," Albert Ruemmel, St. Louis, Mo.

"The Manufacture of Ice with an Exhaust Steam Absorption Refrigerating Machine," Heywood Cochran, Chicago, Ill.

"The Relative Corrosive Effect of Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium Chloride," Morgan B. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Topical discussions: "What is the meaning of 'usual wear and tear' in contracts for refrigerating machinery?" "What may be considered reasonable percentages of loss of ammonia in various sizes of refrigerating plants?" "How do soldered and litharge joints for ammonia piping compare in actual practice?" "What are the advantages of welded joints in refrigerating work?"

MEAT PRICES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

(Continued from page 17.)

in the hands of unscrupulous veterinarians or the owners of diseased cattle.

Therefore, until laws are enacted which will afford ample protection to the purchaser of cattle for breeding or dairy purposes, there can be but little incentive on the part of many reputable owners of tuberculous cattle to clean up their herds, for the reason that no protection is assured them against reinfection through the purchase of cattle which have been 'doped.' This condition could easily be overcome by the enactment of laws to prevent the sale of cattle for breeding or dairy purposes except under the foregoing classification of 'Free Herds.'

Such a law would not only be the means of eradicating tuberculosis in cattle within the confines of a single State, but would cause owners of diseased herds in other States to do likewise or lose a profitable market for their stock. While the initial loss to the owner of an infected herd in some instances would be great, the benefit to be derived by the livestock interests at large through appreciation in the market value of healthy animals would more than offset the losses of individual owners of diseased stock, who constitute an insignificant minority compared with the owners of healthy herds."

(To be continued.)

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while.

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If you want perfect insulation—the kind that'll keep the cold air right in the cooler—the kind that won't rot and don't require the installation of an enormous quantity to attain efficiency—

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STAR CORK BOARD

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MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in meat inspection under federal supervision are announced as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: Swift & Company, 309-313 Anderson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Swift & Company, Harvey, La.; *Cochrane Packing Company, Central avenue and Water street, Kansas City, Kan.; John Kee's Sons Company, 63 Bayard street, New York, N. Y.; *W. M. McDonald Co., Concord Junction, Mass.; Sotir & Sorich Company, 3831 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.; Mickelberrys, 4536 Gross avenue, Chicago, Ill.; *The Yakima Sheep Company, Seattle, Wash.

Meat inspection discontinued: *Sioux City Packing Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Lafayette Provision Company, 384 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Union Lard Co., 204-210 South Fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.

*Establishments at which slaughtering is done.

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From Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia we eliminate all moisture and non-condensible gases. Strictly mineral base. Every cylinder must stand the most rigid and severe of tests as to purity, dryness and volatile qualities. Sold subject to your test before using.

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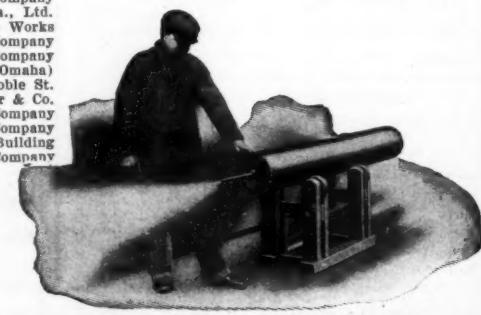
Allegheny	Armour & Company
Atlanta	Armour & Company
Baltimore	Armour & Company
Birmingham	.....	Armour & Company
Boston	.....	Armour Ammonia Works
Buffalo	.....	Armour & Company
Camden, N. J.	.....	Armour & Company
.....
.....
Chicago	.....	The Armour Ammonia Works
Cincinnati	.....	Armour & Company
Covington, Ky.	.....	Armour & Co. (Cincinnati)
Cleveland	.....	Armour & Company
Dallas	.....	Armour & Company
Denver	.....	Armour & Company
East St. Louis	.....	Armour & Company
El Paso	.....	Armour & Company
Fort Worth	.....	Armour & Company
Houston	.....	Armour & Company

Indianapolis	.....	August Hoffman, Majestic Bldg.
Jacksonville	.....	Armour & Company
Kansas City	.....	Armour & Company
Los Angeles	.....	Western W. Drug Co.
Louisville	.....	Armour & Company
Memphis	.....	Armour & Company
Milwaukee	.....	Armour & Company
New Orleans	.....	Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.
New York	.....	Armour Ammonia Works
Norfolk, Va.	.....	Armour & Company
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.....	Armour & Company
Omaha	.....	Armour & Co. (So. Omaha)
Philadelphia	.....	Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.
Providence, R. I.	.....	Armour & Co.
Rochester	Armour & Company
St. Louis	Armour & Company
San Francisco	308 Postal Telegraph Building
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DEPT. 12

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Show Steady Decline—Live Hogs Weak—Hog Receipts Increasing—Speculative Liquidation General—Demand for Product Disappointing, But Distribution Fair.

The past week has shown further decline in the future market with new low levels for pork and lard down to a new low level for the month, although still about 1c. a pound over the low point for the season. The decline in January pork has carried prices down \$2 a barrel from the high of the season, and as prices have declined, the amount of selling of speculative holdings has been of considerable volume.

The situation in the market has technically been improved to some extent by the decline, but the situation is still a very mixed one, and the trade is not taking advantage of the low prices to accumulate holdings as might have been expected in view of the sharp decline in values. The most pressure seems to have been against the market for meats, although the selling of lard has been of considerable volume and lard prices have been affected to some extent by the decline in the price of cottonseed oil and the natural influence of such decline on the compound lard market.

The question of the movement of hogs has been a very important one in the tendency toward lower levels. Well informed dealers in product expressed a good deal of confidence early in the month that the receipts of hogs at Western points would soon begin to show a satisfactory increase, and this opinion has been borne out by the actual live hog movement. The receipts, while not extremely heavy, have been of considerable volume, and the influence on the tone of the hog market has been pronounced. The market has declined sharply, showing this week a decided weakening tendency at all interior markets. The outside packing centers seemed to feel the weight of the movement more particularly than Chicago, resulting in a sharp break in live hogs at the Middle Western centers and also at the Far Western points.

The situation as to the live hog supply seems to be developing favorably to a fairly good movement of hogs this fall. The government report made the number of hogs for fattening, compared with 1910, 103.8 per cent., or in other words there is an increase of 3.8 per cent. over last year. The condition of the hogs was high, being 95.7, against 96.6 last year. A year ago the number of hogs reported for fattening was only 3/10 of 1 per cent. more than the previous year. In 1909 the number reported was 11.1 per cent. below 1908. The number reported last year was the first indication of increase in the supply of hogs, although this increase was very limited.

There was no particular influence felt in the packing movement until the winter season this year was well advanced. The winter season ended with a deficit in the packing, but the packing this summer season has

reflected the conditions shown by the government report of the number of hogs for fattening. The total packing of hogs for the past week was 445,000, compared with 305,000 last year, and since March 1 the total number of hogs packed has been 14,885,000, compared with 11,490,000 a year ago, an increase of 3,395,000.

The natural deduction from the movement so far confirmed by the government report of the supply and condition of the hogs for fattening would tend to indicate the maintenance of a fairly free movement of hogs during the fall and possibly during the winter.

A factor which is bound to have a good deal of influence is the evident maturing of the corn crop in better condition and with a better total than looked for towards the end of the summer. Corn prices are still high, however, compared with last year, and show for September corn a premium of 16c. a bushel. All other feed stuffs are high, but the weather conditions have been excellent for all kinds of fall pasturage, and the improvement in the feed condition compared with mid-summer has been very great. The fall has been open so far and the situation in this respect at the end of September is very satisfactory.

The price of live hogs compared with last year on the other hand shows a decidedly lower average. The figures the past week for the Chicago market made the average price \$6.92 per 100 lbs., compared with \$8.79 last year, and there has been a further decline in live hog prices generally during the week. The average price of hogs is just about the average for the last ten years. The price of product shows a corresponding decline. The market for September lard is nearly 4c. under a year ago, while January lard is about 1 1/4c. under. September ribs are \$3.25 under last year, and September pork about \$3.25 under. The situation shows on one hand an increased supply of live stock and an increased movement. On the other there is increased cost of fattening, and notwithstanding the increased cost of fattening a considerable lower price not only for the live hogs, but for the product.

BEEF.—The market is quiet, but firmly held on all grades. Quoted: Family, \$13.50 @14; mess, \$12.50@13; packet, \$13@13.50; extra India mess, \$19@19.50.

PORK.—Trade has been quiet this week, with prices about steady. Mess is quoted at \$17@17.50; clear, \$16.75@17.50; family, \$19 @21.

LARD.—The market has been heavy the past week with the West, but steadied the middle of the week. City steam, \$9; Middle West, \$9.45@9.55; Western, \$9.75; refined Continent, \$9.90; South American, \$10.70; Brazil, kegs, \$11.70; compound lard, 8@8 1/4c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 27, 1911:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 46,216 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 108,605 lbs.; Acajutla, Salvador, 625 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 22,433 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,818 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 17,212 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 116,325 lbs.; Gamla Karleby, —, 311,045 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 46,879 lbs.; Havre, France, 117,835 lbs.; Hull, England, 401,811 lbs.; London, England, 3,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,623,908 lbs.; Mantyluoto, —, 15,597 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 155,871 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 28,776 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 24,245 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 76,172 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 19,330 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 216,604 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 4,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 4,200 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 31,160 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 477,500 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 789 lbs.; Acajutla, Salvador, 1,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,962 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 808 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 836 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,830 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,941 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 74,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 125,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 253,500 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 4,861 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,914 lbs.; Hull, England, 334,469 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,448 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,688 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,526 lbs.; London, England, 70,206 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,096,515 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,090 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,282 lbs.; Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 1,929 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,357 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,684 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 958 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,856 lbs.; Southampton, England, 46,822 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 20,393 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,108 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 8,149 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 19,818 lbs.; Aalborg, Denmark, 24,050 lbs.; Aarhus, Denmark, 10,825 lbs.; Arendal, Norway, 2,750 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 301,017 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 26,625 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 3,397 lbs.; Arica, Chile, 16,214 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 54,900 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 22,326 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 7,100 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 230,646 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 58,984 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 38,599 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 1,725 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 181,467 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 19,100 lbs.; Chemulpo, Korea, 13,814 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 28,677 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 34,649 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,449 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 12,200 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 21,900 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 27,500 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 15,476 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 13,200 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 17,450 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 147,425 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 39,223 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 21,240 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,171,387 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,300 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 112,023 lbs.; Havre, France, 804,635 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,316 lbs.; London, England, 235,628 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 8,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 612,608 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 16,340 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 30,359 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 37,368 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 31,168 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 22,050 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 9,525 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 57,840 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,007 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 25,268 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 19,525 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 849,443 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 3,700 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 2,160 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 42,883 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 22,443 lbs.; Southampton, England, 201,131 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 47,483 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 1,082,812 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 4,620 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 10,590 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,414 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 5,500 lbs.;

Wiborg, Russia, 13,750 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 96,470 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Puerto Mexico, Mexico, 10 bbls.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 66 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 20 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 402 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 140 bbls., 75 tcs.; Grenada, W. I., 89 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 158 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 60 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 8 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 246 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 10 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 325 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 493 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 55 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Gibraltar, Spain, 75 pkgs.; Havre, France, 25 pa.; Marseilles, France, 150 cs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 30 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 45 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, September 27, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 311 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 25 tcs., 168 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 90 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 15 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 150 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 120 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 52 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 248,406 lbs., 252 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 108 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 100 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 208 bbls., 101 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,427 lbs.; Hull, England, 65 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 262 bbls., 21 tcs.; London, England, 62,042 lbs., 25 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 355 tcs., 143,546 lbs., 35 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs., 50 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 76 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 18 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 545 bbls.; Southampton, England, 61,418 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,041 bbls., 13 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Alexandretta, Syria, 45 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 245 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 105 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 110 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 249 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 155

tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 15 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 45 tcs.; Havre, France, 100 tcs.; Hull, England, 170 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 140 tcs.; Metelin, —, 10 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 10 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,082 lbs.; Southampton, England, 140 tcs.; Salonica, Turkey, 40 tcs.

Oleo oil from Baltimore, Md., to Hamburg, Germany, 310 tcs.; to Rotterdam, Holland, 330 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 10,900 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,800 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,520 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 1,800 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 2,100 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 5,030 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,280 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 1,500 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,100 lbs.

TALLOW.—Flushing, Holland, 2,329 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 2,041 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 263,448 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 39,686 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Glasgow, Scotland, 5 tcs. TONGUE.—Christiania, W. I., 4 bbls.; Havre, France, 225 pa.; Liverpool, England, 500 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 40 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 350 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,260 cs.; Colon, Panama, 76 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 510 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 pkgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 976 cs.; Hull, England, 188 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 100 pa., 30 cs.; Havre, France, 100 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 104 cs.; London, England, 1,975 pa.; La Paz, Brazil, 116 pa.; Liverpool, England, 2,700 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 74 cs.; Para, Brazil, 271 pa.; Port Limon, C. R., 18 cs.; Southampton, England, 480 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 110 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 104 cs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, September 28.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 10 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 1/4c.; 12@14 lbs.

ave., 10 1/4c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10 1/4c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 10 1/4c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12 1/4c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12 1/4c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12 1/4c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@8 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 7 1/4c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13 1/4c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13 1/4c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 12 1/4c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 1/4c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10 1/4c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, September 23, 1911, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLS.

	Week ending Sept. 23, 1911.	Week ending Sept. 24, 1910.	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Sept. 23, 1911.
To—			
United Kingdom..	470	398	21,037
Continent	149	410	11,078
So. & Cen. Am... .	527	572	21,032
West Indies	1,453	934	41,517
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	388	13,720
Other countries ..	7	.....	1,389
Total	2,606	2,702	100,773

MEATS, LBS.

	United Kingdom..	6,397,950	287,993,600
Continent	2,030,575	527,675	38,030,825
So. & Cen. Am.	196,775	67,650	5,751,850
West Indies	368,775	125,375	12,499,578
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	22,225
Other countries ..	7,200	3,600	342,700
Total	9,664,400	6,122,250	344,835,798

LARD, LBS.

	United Kingdom..	2,543,850	222,962,009
Continent	5,314,572	2,468,500	227,430,527
So. & Cen. Am.	501,100	344,900	24,259,650
West Indies	1,340,000	564,900	40,559,617
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	1,300	725,710
Other countries ..	53,600	19,700	1,963,600
Total	14,650,722	5,941,154	517,981,119

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,839	4,067,025	7,210,050
Boston.....	207	2,328,373	2,291,672
Philadelphia.....	.....	139,000	770,000
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	329,000
New Orleans.....	560	.....	.....
Galveston.....	.....	238,000	144,000
Montreal.....	.....	31,000	243,000
Quebec.....	.....	2,753,000	2,236,000
Total	2,606	9,664,400	14,650,722
Previous week	3,246	4,453,225	12,833,020
Two weeks ago	1,024	7,662,750	11,893,915
Cor. week last y'r	2,702	6,122,259	5,941,154

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Sept. 24, 1911.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	21,954,600	19,397,400	2,557,200
Meats, lbs.	344,835,798	264,451,640	80,387,158
Lard, lbs.	517,981,119	352,261,868	165,669,251

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	8c.	@13c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

ARTHUR DYER BROKER

Provisions and Cotton Oil

CASH AND FUTURES

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—Developments during the week made it apparent that pressure was greatest in quarters where tallow was held as consuming interests did not alter their position materially of refusing to accept contracts at the high levels. In order to affect sales, concessions were granted and the undertone was decidedly easier. Large concerns were only disposed to purchase moderately at the small reaction, and the lower range of values did not stimulate business, in fact, the tendency in several quarters was to draw away from offerings. Undoubtedly the unsettled financial condition both at home and abroad are exerting some effect, but more directly the general easing in the oil and fat situation discouraged tallow buying at the higher levels.

The foreign situation is also slightly easier, and while edible oils show inherent strength as a result of the feed crop situation, soap-making oils are only barely steady. The last auction sale at London was about as anticipated, but not encouraging to those in favor of higher prices. Approximately 778 casks were sold, which were of a total of 1,678 offered. Prices showed decline for the week of 6d.

Sentiment is more inclined to the bear side at present due to expectations of increasing production, although to date there has been no decided expansion in this direction. Despite the bearish hog advices, cattle receipts are only fair, with the belief in some quarters that when offerings are more plentiful, consumers will probably take on larger lots, which form of buying is rather impossible at present without resulting in materially higher prices.

Prime city quoted at 6½c. asked, in hhds.; country, 6½@6¾c. nom. in tcs.; as to quality, and specials 6¾c. nom., in hhds.

STEARINE.—In sympathy with other markets, the undertone in oleo stearine has been easier. Sales have been made upon a lower basis, and compound lard manufacturers are not buying in an important way, despite freer offerings of cottonseed oil. Oleo stearine quoted at 11½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—Prices are steadily held, with moderate trade. Prices are quoted at 78@82c. nominal.

OLEO OIL.—There has been quieter market with some easing in prices, due apparently to a change in the supply of vegetable fats abroad. Larger arrivals of copra are reported at European points, and this has affected the demand for animal fats. Choice

is quoted at 12c.; New York, medium, 8½@10c.; Rotterdam, 68 florins.

LARD STEARINE.—Trade is very quiet, with prices about steady. Prices are quoted at 10½@11½c.

GREASE.—The market has been dull and lower, with demand limited at the lower range of prices. Quotations: Yellow, 5¼@5½c.; bone, 6@6½c.; house, 5¼@6¼c.; "B" and "A" white, nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—Trade is very quiet with prices about nominal. Yellow, 6@6¼c., and white, 6¼@6½c.

COCONUT OIL.—Spot supplies are very scarce, and prices are firmly held. Somewhat larger arrivals of copra are reported abroad, but the influence has not been important in the local market yet. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 14@15c.; shipment, 11½@12c., October-November arrival; October-November coast shipment, 10½@11c.; Ceylon, spot, 10½@11c.; shipment, 10@10¼c., October-November.

PALM OIL.—The decline in competing fats has had a considerable effect on the market for palm oil, and prices are easier. Quoted: Prime red, spot, 7@7½c.; do., to arrive, 7c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., to arrive, 7%@7½c.; palm kernels, 9½@9¾c.; shipments, 9½c.

CORN OIL.—Demand has been rather slow, with prices slightly easier. Prices are quoted at \$6.45.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull, but steadily held, with very limited offerings to arrive. Spot is quoted at 6¾@7c., while shipment oil is 7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet, but about steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 94@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 76c.; prime, 65c.; low grade off yellow, 61c.

BREED AND FEED IN BEEF MAKING.

It is a fact of common knowledge that marked differences exist between individual animals as regards the returns which they yield for the feed consumed. A current statement is that a good feeder has a greater digestive power than a poor one, or that the power of assimilation of the one animal is superior to that of the other, and it has been assumed that the advantage of the better type of animal lay in its ability to produce more flesh or fat from a unit of feed than could the poorer one. It has also been commonly taught, and seems to be generally accepted by animal husbandmen as an established fact, that young growing animals not only make actually larger gains than more mature ones, but likewise more economical gains.

The influence of type and age upon the utilization of feed by cattle has, therefore, been investigated by officials of the Department of Agriculture, and the result published in Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin No. 128.

Two steer calves were selected as the subjects of this investigation, one a pure-bred typical beef animal of one of the well-known beef breeds; the other a "scrub" of mixed breeding. Exhaustive feeding trials were carried out with these animals, including twenty-four experiments with the respiration calorimeter. Finally the steers were subjected to a slaughter test, whereby the quality of the meat and the relative size of the various cuts were accurately determined. The work is therefore important alike to the practical feeder and the agricultural scientist.

The feeding stuffs used were of the same kind for both animals in all the periods, and the different grains used were mixed throughout in the same proportions for each steer. At intervals during the time the digestibility of the total ration and the nitrogen balance were determined for each animal.

During each of the three winters covered by the investigation, four experiments were made on each animal by means of the respiration calorimeter in order to determine the percentage availability of the energy of the feed consumed. During the first winter, that of 1904-05, the feeding stuffs used differed from those employed during the ordinary feeding. In the succeeding two winters the grain feeds used were the same, only the amount differing.

While the results fail to show any material difference between the physiological processes of food utilization in the two animals, they do show clearly an economic superiority of the pure-bred over the scrub steer, due, first, to his relatively smaller maintenance requirement, and, second, to his ability to consume a larger surplus of feed above the requirement. Both of the facts tend to make the actual production of human food in the form of meat and fat per unit of total feed consumed by the animal notably greater by the pure-bred animal.

In the case of the pure-bred animal espe-

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

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cially, and to a less degree in that of the scrub, rations containing less available energy and notably less digestible protein than the amounts called for by the current feeding standards for growing cattle, produced entirely satisfactory gains in live weight.

A distinct influence of age upon the maintenance requirement was observed between the ages of 14 and 39 months, the requirements decreasing relatively as the animals matured. The gain in weight of the scrub as compared with that by the pure-bred steer consisted more largely of protein with its accompanying water and to a smaller extent of fat, and therefore represented a materially smaller storage of feed energy. This was also indicated by the results of the block test.

The animals were killed on January 4, 1908. The scrub was rated as "common" and the pure-bred was graded as "prime." The total dressed weight and the weights of the several wholesale cuts show the considerably higher percentage of dressed weight in the case of the pure-bred which is characteristic of the beef animal, and likewise the predominance of the loin cut over the less valuable cuts of the forequarter in the beef animal as compared with the scrub, and the marketable meat of the retail cuts show that the proportion of more valuable cuts was notably greater in the pure-bred.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

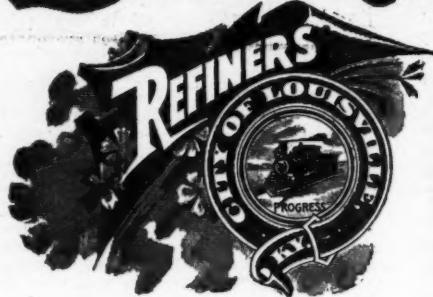
(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 28.—Latest market quotations are as follows on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4½c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$1.50@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, and in barrels \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., at 5½@5½c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 14/1,800 lbs., 7½@8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks of about 1,200 lbs., 9½@9¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½c. per lb.; peanut oil, 68c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 13@14c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.10@7.20c. per lb.; soybean oil, 6½@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hds., 6¾c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11½@12c. per lb.; house grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, September 28.—Market firm. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 63 marks; butter oil, 63½ marks; summer yellow, October, 57¾ marks; November-December, 56½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, September 28.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 34½ florins; choice summer white and butter oil, 36½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, September 28.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 71½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, September 28.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 71 francs; prime winter yellow, 78 francs; choice summer white oil, 76 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, September 28.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 28½s.; off oil, 28¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., September 28.—Crude cottonseed oil, 32½c. bid for immediate, 32c. for October, November and December; very light trading.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., September 28.—Crude cottonseed oil, 32c. for any delivery. Meal, \$23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls dull at \$7, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., September 28.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude dull at 34c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$25@27.50 per short ton. Hulls dull at \$6@6.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., September 28.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 32½c. for immediate, 32c. for October, 31½c. for November; liberal offerings and sales this week; prospective crush large. Eight per cent. prime meal steady at \$29, long ton, ship's side. Hulls, \$8.75 sacked, \$6.50 loose, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., September 28.—Fairly good sales of cottonseed oil this week, with 32c. bid for prime crude today and \$26, f. o. b. Galveston, for choice loose cake.

ALABAMA COTTONSEED MEAL LAW.

The Alabama State agricultural department has sent notices to all cotton oil mills in the State that cottonseed meal of an inferior grade can only be sold for feeding purposes in that State and that goods containing less than 7½ per cent. of ammonia must be registered with the department.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Crude Oil Easier—Demand Less Active—Declines in Cotton and Lard Have Effect—Sentiment Mixed—Cotton Crop Maturing Favorably.

The preponderance of crude offerings was unabated during the week, and to this must be attributed the recent decline in values. While other factors, such as decided weakness at intervals in the cotton market (servicing to emphasize the favorable maturing of the plant), and a declining lard market, were not without influence, the selling of crude by the South exceeded expectations. Concessions were granted almost daily, and it was apparent that refining interests were confident of their position as their attitude has plainly been one to avoid repeating bids for oil, excepting at a lower basis. Selling in the future market against the purchases at the South was in greater volume than at any time this season, and the relatively greater weakness in crude than in futures brought about satisfactory levels for hedging purposes. Generally, the comparative steadiness of futures was ascribed to a good technical situation, as it will be remembered that there had been considerable bear pressure, due to a belief that with the cotton crop promising an unprecedented total, movement of oil would be early and free. Interests who entertained such ideas have been among the

principal buyers the past week, although consuming interests continue to manifest a fair amount of concern. However, this inquiry has not been equal to anticipations, with the demand from abroad rather disappointing. Foreign buying orders were reported on various occasions, but these failed to exert their former effect, as the opinion was expressed in well-informed quarters that orders receiving their origin in other countries do not necessarily represent the actual wants of consumers. In other words, it is intimated that speculative purchases by foreigners have been in fair quantities. It is a matter of opinion as to how much reselling will occur from these interests, as the claim has been made that in the event of oil showing material declines, shipments will be requested.

Sentiment is very much confused at present, with a disposition to await the extent of the liquidation in the crude oil market. Mills continue to offer mainly for immediate shipment, there being little advantage attached to the offerings for future deliveries, while obviously, the risk is greater. A decline in the price of seed has not been without influence, and in fact was largely instrumental in considerable of the pressure in crude oil circles. While for a time during the excitement in the September option, when that delivery advanced to materially

above 7c. in reflection of the strong spot situation, seed values also advanced, but as it became evident that ginning was progressing rapidly a gradual lowering of values occurred. Where \$18 per ton were received several days ago, \$16 was accepted with a unanimity of opinion that refiners can purchase seed at such quotations and secure a fair manufacturers profit. This apparently leads to more independence on their part toward acceding to the demands of crude oil owners. At what level the outflow of crude will be checked is problematical, but there are some conservative interests who express the opinion that in view of probable consumptive requirements abroad and the present levels of oil, there is liable to be a sudden assimilation of crude supplies. This would naturally impart temporary firmness, at least, and it generally occurs just when the situation appears weakest.

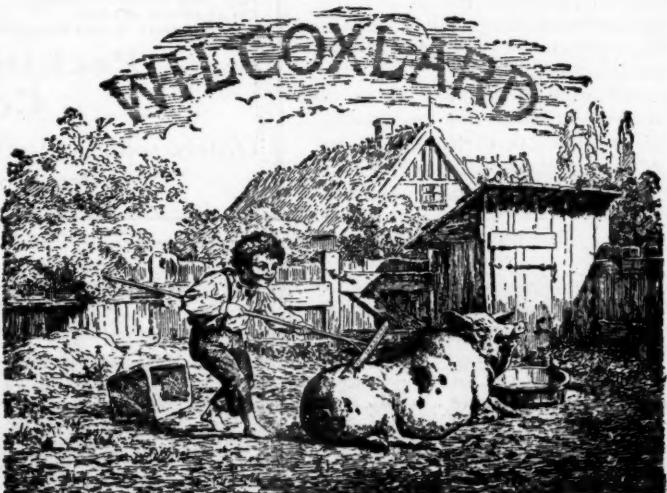
Reverting to spot position of cottonseed oil the tension has been materially relieved, but it is apparent that no important accumulation has taken place to this time. With the elimination, however, of September contracts a readjustment would be quite natural, as October is materially below 6c., and such a decided premium as has been obtained will probably narrow. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the speculative position of

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DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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October as a result of the punishment of September shorts. The impression seems to be that the short interest is not so great, and naturally there will be considerably more oil available unless the foreign and domestic demand should again assume surprisingly large proportions as unexpectedly developed during the early part of this month. In view of the scarcity of spot supplies, the outcome of the September option was not surprising, and the settlement of about 7,000 bbls. by the shorts at a price stated to be from \$7.40 to \$7.50 was not wholly unlooked for. In some instances there is a belief that October will gradually decline to levels equal or slightly below other options so that carrying charges will be created, but it is clear that prior to this spot supplies will have to show a material increase.

Since September 10, which date marked practically the beginning of the slump in prices, crude oil has declined approximately 96 points, and the future market only 51 points. This exemplifies the much more favorable level for the placing of hedges. In the interim the lard market at Chicago shows declines of from 1-3 to 1/4c. per pound, while generally the fat situation shows a slightly easier undertone, although several of the foreign edible oils display inherent strength, partly in reflection of the strong feed crop situation prevailing.

Conditions in the cotton belt during the week were propitious for the final development of the plant. Scattering showers represented the extent of the precipitation, so that picking of cotton progressed rapidly and general advices were indicative of ginning operations being conducted with the greatest rapidity possible. Such conditions have led to estimates of approximately 3 1/4 million bales having been ginned to date against 2,213,000 bales officially reported last year. On Monday the Census Bureau will issue its report on the ginning to September 25, while on that date the government will also make public the condition of the cotton plant, which will be the final report on the status of the staple for the season. Forecasts in regard to this are for a much smaller deterioration than for the average in September, possibly only 1 1/2 points per month; against a normal of about 79. The government's figures last month were 73.2 per cent., and last year 65.9.

Closing prices, Saturday, September 23, 1911.—Spot, \$7.10@7.55; September, \$7.30@7.35; October, \$5.78@5.80; November, \$5.62@5.65; December, \$5.62@5.65; January, \$5.62@5.65; February, \$5.65@5.70; March, \$5.69@5.70. Futures closed at 7 to 12 decline. Sales were: October, 300, \$5.84@5.81; November, 1,300, \$5.66@5.65; December, 1,600, \$5.65@5.64; January, 1,100, \$5.65@5.64; March, 1,500, \$5.72@5.70. Total sales, 5,800. Good off, \$6@7.30; off, \$7; winter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, valley, \$4.60@4.67; prime crude, Texas, \$4.60@4.67.

Monday, September 25, 1911.—Spot, \$6.50@6.95; September, \$6.87@6.92; October, \$5.76@5.78; November, \$5.58@5.60; December, \$5.58@5.60; January, \$5.59@5.60; February, \$5.62@5.65; March, \$5.64@5.66. Futures closed at 2 to 43 decline. Sales were: September, 1,000, \$6.92@6.85; October, 2,100, \$5.75@5.71; November, 3,100, \$5.55@5.53; December, 5,500, \$5.58@5.53; January, 2,200, \$5.54@5.54; February, 200, \$5.61; March, 1,900, \$5.66@5.60. Total sales, 16,000. Good off, \$6@6.80; off, \$6@6.75; winter, \$6.50; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, valley, \$4.47@4.54; prime crude, Texas, \$4.47@4.54.

Tuesday, September 26, 1911.—Spot, \$6.20@6.75; September, \$6.60@6.75; October, \$5.68@5.69; November, \$5.47@5.49; December, \$5.47@5.49; January, \$5.47@5.49; February, \$5.50@5.60; March, \$5.54@5.56. Futures closed at 8 to 27 decline. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$6.65; September, 400, \$6.73@6.60; October, 2,200, \$5.77@5.68; November, 1,600, \$5.55@5.49; December, 8,200, \$5.56@5.47; January, 2,800, \$5.55@5.47; March, 3,900, \$5.61@5.55. Total sales, 19,200. Good off, \$5.70@6.60; off, \$5.60@6.60; winter, \$6; summer, \$6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.40 sales; prime crude, valley, \$4.40 sales; prime crude, Texas, \$4.40 sales.

Wednesday, September 27, 1911.—Spot, \$6@7; September, \$6@7.50; October, \$5.60@5.61; November, \$5.40@5.42; December, \$5.41@5.43; January, \$5.42@5.44; February, \$5.48@5.52; March, \$5.51@5.52. Futures closed at 2 to 60 decline. Sales were: September, 500, \$6.90@6.30; October, 3,000, \$5.63@5.60; November, 4,800, \$5.41@5.38; December, 1,900, \$5.43@5.40; January, 1,400, \$5.44@5.41; February, 200, \$5.50; March, 2,100, \$5.52@5.50. Total sales, 13,900. Good off, \$5.50@7;

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GRANT ARTHUR & ROUNDEY

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off, \$5.50@6.90; winter, \$6; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$4.27 sales; prime crude, valley, \$4.27 sales; prime crude, Texas, \$4.27 sales.

Thursday, September 28, 1911.—Spot, \$6.45; October, \$5.73@5.76; November, \$5.55 @5.57; December, \$5.55@5.56; January, \$5.54 @5.58; February, \$5.59@5.63; March, \$5.62@5.65. Futures closed at 11 to 15 advance. Sales were: October, 800, \$5.63@5.67; November, 2,500, \$5.43@5.56; December, 5,900, \$5.45@5.56; January, 2,000, \$5.47@5.55; March, 600, \$5.54@5.63. Total sales, 12,700. Good off, \$5.20@5.75; off, \$5.20@5.72; winter, \$6; summer, \$6; prime crude, S. E., \$4.27@4.40; prime crude, valley, \$4.27@4.40; prime crude, Texas, \$4.27@4.40.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergen & Co.)

New York, September 17, 1911.—Heavy selling of crude oil continued all through the week and was the main cause of the decline scored in the refined market. While consumers of both this country and Europe, especially the latter, were free buyers all during the week, still their takings were not heavy enough to take care of crude offerings, and refiners were compelled to resort to the New York market to hedge. This class of selling, assisted by some "stop loss" and bear crowd selling, forced the market down some 30 to 35 points under last week's closing. A settlement was made by the September "shorts" on some 4,000 to 5,000 barrels at \$7.50, and since the belated holders have been compelled to offer this delivery down to \$6.35 before the last "long" had disposed of his oil.

At the close of the week the situation does not look much better. The heavy movement of cotton has brought out heavy quantities of seed, which the farmers up to the latter part of last week held stubbornly for better prices. This holding on the part of the farmer and seed speculators only assisted the downward movement of their own market, as the seed began to heat and it was a case of sell out at best possible figures before some would be entirely unmarketable. From all reports seed is bound to come in heavy volume for the next sixty days. After this time it will be in much better condition for holding. We predict heavy carrying charges for deliveries from December on, as the crushing season will probably be a short but heavy one.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to September 27, 1911, for the period since September 1, 1911, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

From New York.

Pert.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1911.	Same period, 1910-11.
Bbls.			
Acajutla, Salvador	11	51	12
Alexandretta, Syria	18	18	—
Algiers Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	—
Ancona, Italy	—	30	—
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	36
Antwerp, Belgium	25	75	—
Arendal, Norway	—	50	—
Arien, Chile	36	36	13
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	10
Auckland, New Zealand	—	599	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	2
Barbados, W. I.	—	46	—
Birkenhead, England	—	100	9
Bordeaux, France	—	75	—
Bremen, Germany	200	700	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	104	459	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	202	230	15
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	25	11
Christiania, Norway	—	300	50
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	14	—
Colon, Panama	71	129	99
Constantinople, Turkey	50	530	—
Corinto, Nicaragua	28	32	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	4	—
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	5	76	—
Demerara, Br. Guiana	28	113	20
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	225	250
Galatz, Roumania	—	125	—
Genoa, Italy	—	1,195	100
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	550	—
Gronenberg, Sweden	—	150	—
Grenada, W. I.	19	19	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	322	—
Havana, Cuba	—	5	19
Hayre, France	50	100	—
Iquique, Chile	—	—	4
Kingston, W. I.	126	374	113
Leyhorn, Italy	164	164	25
Liverpool, England	—	—	320
London, England	—	255	19
Macoris, San Domingo	—	170	37
Malta, Island of	—	80	—
Manchester, England	—	25	—
Marsilles, France	50	380	—
Martinique, W. I.	—	182	354
Matanzas, W. I.	4	9	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	10
Messina, Italy	—	71	—
Montego Bay, W. I.	9	9	5
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	309	198
Naples, Italy	—	295	—
Newcastle, England	—	75	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	6	6	4
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	21	11

Port Limon, Costa Rica	62	64	33
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	50	4
Ravenna, Italy	—	50	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	65	180
Rodosta, A. R.	—	35	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	—
St. Johns, N. F.	—	49	—
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	25	—
Salonica, Turkey	75	250	—
San Domingo City, San Domingo	—	41	—
Santiago, Cuba	34	51	—
Santos, Brazil	132	132	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	465	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	8	8	4
Sydney, Australia	33	33	—
Trieste, Austria	575	907	500
Trinidad, Island of	—	6	17
Vallparaiso, Chile	—	1,122	71
Venice, Italy	100	450	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	9	31	3
Wellington, New Zealand	—	—	10
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	47	—
Total	2,374	13,006	2,706

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	550	—
Bremen, Germany	—	110	—
Christiania, Norway	—	635	—
Genoa, Italy	—	100	—
Havana, Cuba	—	75	173
Liverpool, England	—	200	—
London, England	—	3,256	1,800
Rotterdam, Holland	1,620	3,965	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	70	—
Total	2,538	9,280	1,800

From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	—	50	—
Havana, Cuba	—	25	—
Total	—	75	—

From Baltimore.

Hamburg, Germany	—	100	100
Liverpool, England	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	250	—

Total	100	350	100
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From Philadelphia.

Hamburg, Germany	—	180	—
Total	—	180	—

From Savannah.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	21	—
Total	—	21	—

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	400	—
Total	—	400	—

**SCIENTIFIC
OIL MILL ~ MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE BAUER BROS. CO. FORMERLY THE FOOS MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1878
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

September 30, 1911.

From Norfolk.

Liverpool, England	—	240	—
London, England	150	150	—
Total	150	300	—

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	3	36
Mexico (including overland) ..	387	1,934	697
Total	387	1,937	733

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,374	13,000	2,706
From New Orleans	2,330	9,289	1,800
From Galveston	—	75	—
From Baltimore	100	350	100
From Philadelphia	—	180	—
From Savannah	—	21	—
From Newport News	—	400	—
From Norfolk	150	390	—
From all other ports	387	1,937	733
Total	5,541	25,648	5,339

LIVESTOCK, ETC., ON GEORGIA FARMS.

In stimulating increased livestock production on Southern farms meat and cotton-seed products interests are working for a common advantage, and especially in Georgia the results of this missionary work have begun to be apparent. The federal census statistics issued this week bearing upon domestic animals, poultry, etc., on Georgia farms will therefore be of interest.

Statistics relative to the domestic animals, poultry and bees reported on farms and ranges for the State of Georgia at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Census Director Durand. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, in the Bureau of the Census.

The aggregate value of all domestic animals, poultry and bees as reported was about \$80,252,000, as compared with \$35,201,000 in 1900, the amount of increase being \$45,051,000 and the rate 128 per cent. The total value of the domestic animals was reported as \$77,976,000 in 1910, as against \$33,500,000 in 1900, the increase amounting to \$44,476,000, or 132.8 per cent. The poultry were valued at \$2,089,000 in 1910, as compared with \$1,458,000 in 1900, the gain being \$631,000, or 43.3 per cent. The bees were valued at \$187,000 in 1910, and \$243,000 in 1900, a decrease of \$56,000, or 22.9 per cent.

Mules and mule colts had a greater value than any other class of domestic animals both in 1910 and in 1900. Their total value in 1910 was \$43,873,000, while in 1900 it was \$14,455,000, an increase of 203.5 per cent. Horses and horse colts were valued at \$14,199,000 in 1910, as compared with \$7,092,600 in 1900, an increase amounting to 100.2 per cent.

Next in order in 1910 were cattle, with a total value of \$14,028,000, as compared with \$8,828,000 in 1900, an increase of 58.9 per cent. The total value of swine in 1910 was \$5,416,000, while in 1900 it was \$2,578,000, an increase of 110.1 per cent.

Sheep and lambs in 1910 were valued at \$308,000, as compared with \$438,000 in 1900. This was the only decrease in any class of domestic animals and amounted to 29.7 per cent.

Mules and mule colts in 1910 constituted 54.7 per cent. of the value of all livestock; horses and colts, 17.7 per cent.; cattle, 17.5 per cent.; swine, 6.7 per cent.; poultry, 2.6 per cent.; sheep and lambs, 0.4 per cent.; bees, 0.2 per cent.; and asses and burros, and goats and kids, each 0.1 per cent.

The total number of farms in the State in 1910 was 290,499. Of these, 94.6 per cent., or 274,929, reported domestic animals; 73.4 per cent., or 213,130, reported swine; 73.2 per cent., or 212,734, reported cattle; 64.1 per cent., or 186,261, reported mules or colts; 30 per cent., or 87,115, reported horses or colts; 2.2 per cent., or 6,294, reported goats or kids; 1.8 per cent., or 5,136, reported sheep or lambs; and 0.1 per cent., or 327, reported asses or burros.

The total number of cattle reported in 1910 was 1,077,776. Of these, 404,980 were dairy cows, the total value of which was \$8,373,000, and the average value \$20.67. The number of farms reporting dairy cows was 202,363, or 60.7 per cent. of the total number of farms in the State. On the other hand, cows not kept for dairy purposes numbered 244,277, and their average value was \$10.17. These cows were reported by 58,225 farms, or 20 per cent. of all farms.

The average number of dairy cows per farm reporting was 2, while the average number of cows not kept for milk per farm reporting that class was over 4. Yearling heifers—that is, heifers born during the year 1909—numbered 126,348; average value, \$7.06. Mature steers and bulls born before 1909 were 68,260 in number; average value, \$15.09. Yearling steers and bulls born in 1909 numbered 72,316; average value, \$6.85. The total number of spring calves born in 1910 was 153,660, and the average value \$4.30.

It may be noted that the census of 1900 showed a larger number of calves, namely, 211,579. This difference is due to the fact that the census of 1900 was taken as of date June 1, after all the spring calves were born, and the group "calves" included all cattle less than one year of age, so that the number of calves was greater than in 1910, when the census was taken as of April 15, and only "calves born in 1910" were included in the comparative group. In spite of the younger age of the calves in 1910 the

average value per head was \$0.66 greater than in 1900. In addition to the above 7,935 cattle not classified by age or sex were reported, having an average value of \$11.79.

The total number of mules of all ages in 1910 was 294,720. Of these, adult mules born before 1909 numbered 292,605, and their average value was \$149.45. Only 363 mule colts born in 1910 were reported, having an average value of \$40.82, and 1,752 yearling colts were reported, with an average value of \$73.32. There were 764 asses and burros reported, with a total value of \$81,400, and an average value of \$106.53.

The total number of horses and colts in 1910 was 119,823, which is two-fifths of the number of mules. Of these, 114,445 were classified by the census as mature horses—that is, horses born before 1909, and their value was \$13,887,000 and average value \$121.24. Yearling colts, which are colts born in 1909, numbered 3,903, and their average value was \$64.63. Spring colts, born in 1910, were 1,475 in number, and their average value was reported as \$40.50. It may be noted that only 0.5 per cent. of the farms of the State reported colts born in 1910.

The total number of swine in 1910 was 1,780,618, of which nearly two-thirds, or 1,139,152, were classified as "hogs born before 1910." The total value of these was \$4,536,000 and the average value \$3.98. The spring pigs, born in 1910, numbered 641,466, and their average value was reported as \$1.37.

The total number of sheep and lambs reported for 1910 was 187,589. Of these, 105,008 were mature ewes born before 1910, and their total value was \$184,000, or an average of \$1.75. This total value was three-fifths of the value of all sheep and lambs. Rams and wethers numbered 48,203, and the average value was \$1.72. Spring lambs were 34,378 in number, and their average value was given as \$1.19. The number of spring lambs was 32.7 per cent. of the number of ewes. There were 89,439 goats and kids reported, having an average value of \$0.78. The farms reporting goats show an average of over 14 per farm.

The summary on poultry shows that the total number of farms reporting the different kinds in 1910 was 244,719, the total number of fowls being 5,328,584 and the total value \$2,089,000.

Of the total number of farms reporting poultry, nearly all, or 243,453, reported chickens numbering 4,890,069, valued at \$1,833,000; 23,128 reported turkeys numbering 79,634, valued at \$110,000; 7,515 reported ducks numbering 42,221, valued at \$15,000; 18,194 reported geese numbering 171,625, valued at \$88,200; 19,472 reported guinea fowls numbering 101,543, valued at \$33,500; 1,927 reported pigeons numbering 43,193, valued at \$8,310; and 101 reported peafowls numbering 290, valued at \$630.

Of the whole number of farms in the State, those returning chickens were 83.8 per cent.; turkeys, 8 per cent.; guinea fowls, 6.7 per cent.; geese, 6.3 per cent.; ducks, 2.6 per cent.; pigeons, 0.7 per cent.; and peafowls, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. The number of Georgia farms reporting poultry increased 49,583, or 25.4 per cent., during the past decade, and the value of poultry increased 43.3 per cent., but the total number of fowls increased only 8.2 per cent. The average number of fowls per farm reporting decreased from 25 to 22.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There has been scattering trading so far during the week at recent full prices, the market holding generally firm. The only slight easing up noticeable was in the case of Colorados, but on the other hand one packer claimed to have sold a single car of native steers up to 16½c. The closely sold up state of the market with all packers holds the situation generally firm and unchanged. Native steers are unchanged and generally quoted at 16½c. as the demand is not reported as active even at the market figure. However, one big packer claimed to have sold a car as given yesterday up to 16½c. and two of the "tanning packers" have been asking that figure. Light weights are being held at 15½c. alone or with heavies, but it is rumored a car or two of all heavies were sold by a big packer at 16c. This big packer sold two cars of regular natives at 16½c., the generally accepted market figure. Texas steers are offered in heavy weights at 15½c. by three of the packers with last sales at that rate; also last trading in lights at 14½c. and extremes at 13½c. Butt brands are still offered at 15c. The market is fairly well sold up and considered steady at this rate, but with no recent sales noted. Colorados continue to be offered at 14½c., the last selling price, and will not command over that figure. Branded cows are firm at 13½c., but have brought no higher. One big packer is sold ahead at 13½c. and another continues to talk 14c. for a few ahead and claims could get 13½c. if willing to sell same. However, the partial relapse in Colorados this week tends to check any advancing tendency on branded cows and no sales are reported. Native cows continue firmly held. The big packer noted above as holding branded cows up to 14c. was the party who declined 14½c. for 10,000 light native cows, August, September and early October salting. This packer firmly asks 15c., as do also the others with available offerings. Three or four cars of September heavies are offered at 15½c. Native bulls are lacking in new developments. The packers with one exception are all sold up to January 1 on these and this packer is sold to December 1. The last sale was at 13½c. and one immediately prior was effected at 13½c., both sales for stock held to January 1. Branded bulls are held at 11½c. with no sales, but it is said not many are offered.

Later.—Decidedly more activity; 10,000 August, September, October light native cows sold at 15c., on which former 14½c. bids were declined. Western tanners, however, consider light cows at 15c. above leather values.

Later.—Firm with additional sales as follows: 10,000 big packer late September and mostly October branded cows at 13½c., two cars big packer St. Louis September native steers at 16½c., two cars of August-September heavy cows at 15½c., and two cars of extreme light native steers at 15c. Some packers are asking 15½c. and even 15½c. for more. August-September light native cows are offered at 15c. and September Colorados at 14½c. All of the above sales represent full market prices. It is reported that there are small prospects for an export demand at the present basis for light and heavy cows.

A big packer continues to hold his branded cows at 14c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Some call the market just steady. Tanners are conservative East and West and buy simply for current wants, but when sales are made full prices are realized. Western tanners talk that 13c. is top for buffs and heavy cows and 14c. for extremes and only small lots in special selections are bringing ¼c. more. Stocks are pretty well sold up and dealers will hold firm until they can buy cheaper at outside points. There is no export demand as compared with a year ago and the exporters are claiming hides are too high in this country for Europe although there was quite a movement a year ago. The European tanners were able to buy hides in this country at over 1c. per lb. less than present prices and bought a good many last fall. They are reporting that prospects for leather trade are no better than a year ago and prices are no higher. Buffs are unchanged at 13c. with last sales running good percentage seconds at that price and Western tanners talking this figure the limit. Choice selection either 45@55 lbs. or 45@60's and not to run over 15 per cent. seconds are held at 13½c. with last sales of all No. 1 at 13½c. Heavy cows are also quoted at 13c. with dealers talking 13½c. for 55 lbs. and up or 60 and up running 25@30 seconds. Only special selections, however, would bring more than 13c. Extremes are firm at 14c. and the Western tanners claim this is top for a regular run, although special selection brought 14½c. Heavy steers are dull at 13@13½c. as to lots, the outside price for butchers. Bulls are quoted 11@11½c. as to lots, with only a fair supply.

Later.—Firmer and buffs have advanced. A few cars of regular selection sold at 13½c. for prompt delivery, being stock on hand and this is an increase of ¼c. Some 25 lb. and up cows from outside Western points sold at 13½c., selected Chicago freight, being an advance.

HORSE HIDES.—Inactive at \$3.85@4 with some lots offered East at \$4.05.

CALFSKINS.—Packer July, August and September calf offered at 18c., including Southern points, but Northerns alone not offered at this; Chicago cities, 18c., less desirable quoted 17½c., outside cities 17½@18c., with countries included at the inside figure; Ohio countries and cities sold 17½c. and good countries at 17½c., regular countries ranged 16@17c., as to lots. Kips strong. Packers, 15½c.; cities, 15@15½c., and countries, 14½@14½c., some asking 14½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—One big packer offered September shearlings at 92½c. after formerly asking 95c., and if wool keeps dull would sell at 90c. In fact, late September sheep and lambs are today offered at 90c., with no bids reported and the market is inactive. Lambs are now about the same length of wool as shearlings and quoted at the same price. Outside city packer lambs last brought 80c. Country lambs, 45@75c., and shearlings 60c. and down as to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The demand continues steady for common varieties with prices firm and the sales list of weekly transactions include fresh sales comprising recently arrived Orinocos and Bogotas amounting to around 2,000 Orinocos ex "Maraca" at the unchanged figure of 21½c., and 2,500 odd Bogotas ex "Prins Sigismund" at 21½@22½c., the outside figure for mountains. This trading practically cleans up the market with the exception of about 1,000 Central Americans, listed as stock by one broker's circular, and around 3,000 Bogotas that have arrived per "Clyde." The demand is steady and regular and the undertone keeps firm all around at late selling values. No change is reported in River Plates.

WET SALTED HIDES.—At the regular

weekly Sansinena auctions 4,000 frigorifico steers sold at the equivalent of 14½c., including commissions, which is about the same as prices of a week ago, although last week's different cables showed a range on the price given. There were also 2,000 cows at 13½c. and this is an ½c. up from the last price of a fortnight ago. Sales for the week of Mexicans amounted to about 700 hides on the basis of 11½c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is more reported doing in spreads here. One packer is said to have moved from 12 to 15 cars at 18c., probably for delivery of certain specified amounts each month and understood running from June to next January salting. This sale is in addition to a transaction by the same packer several weeks ago at the same figure, but the local slaughterers are making a good many spready steers. No sales are noted of branded, with packers talking firm at 15c. for butts and 14½c. for Colorados.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue firm although the amount of business passing is limited as the tanners are conservative and are not buying except as they are in actual need of hides. No particular trading is noted today. All dealers are firm. New York State cows are not offered under 12½c. flat for straight car lots with some asking up to 12½c. Canadians are offered in some instances at 12½c. flat with offerings generally light. A Pennsylvania dealer offers a car of buffs at 13½c. selected, a car of extremes at 14½c. and a car of buffs and extremes together about half of each at 13½c. selected with no trading noted. Country heavy steers are slow at 13½@13½c. asked, with holders claiming they will not accept 13c. and some outside Pennsylvania packers are held at 15½c. to the extent of a car, running 60 lb. and up. Bulls are reported scarce and held at 11½@11½c. Calfskins are firm. Tanners report city dealers as firm in their views under limited offerings in all quarters and state that the market is quotable on a range of \$1.50@1.55 for 5@7's, \$2@2.05 for 7@9's, and \$2.40 for 9@12's from the inside to the outside rates of the present market. The association is reported to have sold a few light weights up to \$1.55, but whether alone or in connection with other weights is not reported. Outside city and country skins are unchanged as last quoted. Offerings of both are small.

European Market.

Specialties in hides are selling but otherwise European hides are dull. Plump steers are only moving in scattering lots at late prices. Offerings of South German plump steers are at a variety of prices, some shippers asking up to 17½c. with 4 per cent. shrinkage and so-called South Germans also offered as low as 17c., though these are likely inferior. The general market on these is quoted around 17½c. Italian spready and plump steers are generally quoted at 16½c., though there are some offerings noted as low as 16½c. There are reports to the effect that there are fair sized spot holdings here of Italians. Scandinavian cows continue well picked up with Swedish lights quoted about 14½c. In calfskins an offering is noted of Scandinavian 6½ lb. average wet salted at \$1.35.

Boston.

Western hides are strong though tanners are buying only for current wants. Ohio buffs are firm at 13½c. with extremes at 14½c. and shippers are asking more in many instances now.

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Chicago Section

Guess we'll have to confine reciprocity to the Cube and Sox.

The season of Rosh Hashonah is on and gone, and the trade is glad.

Did we hear three cheers from Port Huron after those Canadian election returns came in?

There may be some slaughtering of Turkey ahead of Thanksgiving if the Italians live up to their threats.

The Northwestern Can Company has gone into the hands of receivers on application of creditors. Canned!

How would an oil painting representing the squeal of the hog do for the new Stock Yard's art gallery?

Patrick Crowe jumped out of a window in his brother's hotel on Dearborn street. A girl in the case this time.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending September 23, averaged 8.80 cents per pound.

Charles W. Allen, the prominent Kenosha leather manufacturer, fell out of a window of the Palmer House last week and was killed.

"Choose it!" That's what Brother Taft is going to say when he cuts the first slice off'n that big 12,000-pound \$6,000 cheese at the Coliseum next month.

Mike Kruchaka will stick to beefsteak and pork chops hereafter. His intended songbird dinner cost him an even \$35 when the game wardens got hold of him.

The new Portland, Ore., plant of the S. & S. Company is being rushed to completion with all possible celerity. No date has been set for its opening, however.

So the Canucks won't have it. But why didn't we tell them before that the American eagle commonly nests in Canada, which fact might have reconciled them to the idea?

Judge Landis has further qualified himself to preside over meat packers' trials by confining himself strictly to a fish diet during his recent vacation. "Challenged for cause?"

New factories to the number of 192 have been located along the Illinois Central during the last twelve months, most of them in Illinois. That doesn't look much like depression, eh?

Helen McGrew, of Cincinnati, will be among the song birds of Chicago next season. Miss McGrew is a protege of Mrs. Philip D. Armour, for whom her mother was a bridesmaid at the time of her wedding.

Among the amusement announcements one Chicago daily insists on this one: "Penitentiary Excursions to Joliet." There is a low rate for the round-trip, but no rebate is offered in case the return coupon cannot be used!

It's not John J. Breen, of the S. & S. Company, who was held up the other day, but one James J. Breen, who gave up \$25 and a gold watch. John has assured us that he could not possibly have been the victim. Does he refer to the \$25 or the watch?

Patrick Cudahy is quoted as saying that "Packers have been doing business for the farmers' benefit during the last twelve months. We should get some benefit ourselves in the coming year. Ribs would have been 7 cents and lard below 8 cents had supply and demand run naturally, but the country is full of speculators who always buy. They regard lard as cheap at 9 cents because it sold at 14 cents two years ago, forgetting it sold at 3 cents in the summer of 1896. Political conditions are worse now than then. I expect a very large run of hogs within the next twelve months at low prices, with corn scarce and high."

CONDEMNED CHINESE PORK.

Dr. Herbert Williams, Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London, mentions in his annual report, among the incidents of the year, the arrival of 3,647 pigs' carcasses (frozen) from Hainan, Hankau, and Shanghai. The backbones had been removed, and the meat was not accompanied by any official certificate. As they thus contravened regulations, Dr. Williams forbade their removal. Sixty-five cases of what were called "pigs' bungs," to be used as sausage skins, were also refused admission to the port owing to their bearing indications of swine fever. Later on, in another vessel, 2,621 pigs' carcasses and 52 cases of "pigs' bungs" arrived, and were also objected to. Failing permission to land them in London, the importers reshipped them, and they were taken to Liverpool, information being given to the medical authorities of that city of their passage thither.—Ice & Cold Storage of London.

SWIFT PACKING IN ARGENTINE.

It is reported that Swift & Company are shipping weekly from the Argentine 10,000 head of dressed beef, equaling weekly two refrigerator boatloads, says the Chicago Post. This compares with 3,500 head, which was considered a good week's loading three and one-half years ago, when these shipments were commenced. The beef is loaded direct from the slaughterhouse to the boat, which means the saving of one handling, though costing more to cool. Corn acreage in the Argentine is increasing annually, and it is stated that corn-fed cattle on the hoof there are equal to the best here.

Watch the "Wanted" page for business chances.

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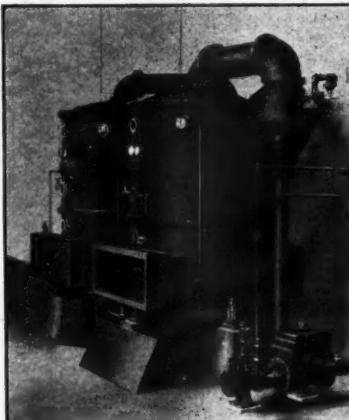
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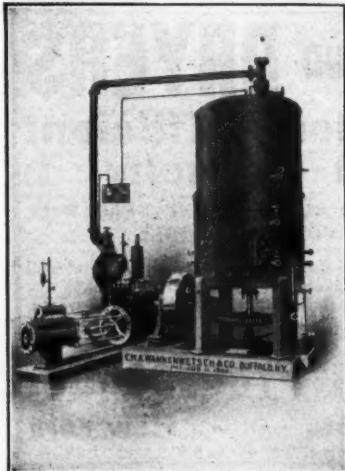
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ENGINEERS

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

September 30, 1911.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 18.....	23,541	3,068	26,529	39,404
Tuesday, Sept. 19.....	8,298	1,875	15,027	47,424
Wednesday, Sept. 20.....	19,829	2,071	25,364	40,223
Thursday, Sept. 21.....	6,003	1,030	16,866	26,486
Friday, Sept. 22.....	1,828	264	13,801	10,301
Saturday, Sept. 23.....	573	140	11,187	300
Total last week.....	60,372	8,448	100,074	164,138
Previous week.....	57,488	7,348	91,766	165,836
Cor. week, 1910.....	67,147	8,107	73,541	183,284
Cor. week, 1909.....	67,729	8,707	70,354	141,425

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 18.....	5,688	80	3,948	5,993
Tuesday, Sept. 19.....	3,361	139	2,114	13,062
Wednesday, Sept. 20.....	5,170	118	2,700	20,413
Thursday, Sept. 21.....	5,032	218	1,811	14,712
Friday, Sept. 22.....	2,741	154	1,846	11,637
Saturday, Sept. 23.....	552	4	1,760	272

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total last week.....	22,544	713	14,179	66,689
Previous week.....	22,200	510	11,817	77,543
Cor. week, 1910.....	30,577	960	24,780	87,052
Cor. week, 1909.....	27,500	1,540	7,998	45,937

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Sept. 23, 1911.....	5,014,730	3,590,642		
Same period, 1910.....	2,079,766	3,925,351	3,077,974	

	Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	383,000
Week ending Sept. 23, 1911.....		
Previous week.....	345,000	
Year ago.....	260,000	
Two years ago.....	300,000	
Total year to date.....	17,444,000	

	Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Sept. 23, 1911.....	190,000	286,400
Week ago.....	188,600	252,400
Year ago.....	242,500	175,100
Two years ago.....	238,900	208,900
Total year to date.....	1,540,000	2,079,766

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Sept. 23, 1911:	24,000
Armour & Co.		19,600
Swift & Co.		7,200
S. & S. Co.		6,400
Anglo-American		4,800
Boyd-Lanham		3,400
Hammond		5,600
Western P. Co.		5,700
Roberts & Gage		2,300
Miller & Hart		2,000
Independent P. Co.		3,300
Brennan P. Co.		3,100
Others		5,800
Totals		93,200
Previous week		83,600
One year ago		57,900
Two years ago		70,500
Total year to date		4,016,000
Same period last year		3,177,900

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$6.85	\$6.91	\$4.00	\$5.90
Previous week.....	7.00	7.08	3.75	5.50
Cor. week, 1910.....	6.75	8.79	4.25	7.00
Cor. week, 1909.....	6.50	8.22	4.55	6.55
Cor. week, 1908.....	5.90	6.96	3.00	5.05

CATTLE.

	Good to prime beefeves.....	\$7.25@8.00
Fair to good beefeves.....	5.60@7.23	
Common to fair beefeves.....	4.75@5.60	
Inferior killers.....	4.00@4.50	
Distillery steers.....	7.35@8.00	
Range steers.....	4.75@7.00	
Range cows and heifers.....	3.75@6.00	
Fair to fancy yearlings.....	5.85@8.00	
Good to choice cows.....	4.40@5.50	
Canner bulls.....	2.60@3.30	
Common to good calves.....	5.25@8.00	
Good to choice veal.....	8.50@9.65	
Heavy calves.....	4.50@7.25	
Feeding steers.....	4.40@5.40	
Stockers.....	3.25@4.50	
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.25	
Common to good cutters.....	3.10@3.49	

Inferior to good canners.....	2.40@2.85
Fair to choice helpers.....	4.25@7.50
Butcher bulls.....	4.75@5.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.35@3.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$5.75@6.95
Prime heavy, 300 to 400 lbs.....	6.60@6.85
Choke light butchers, 190 to 220 lbs.....	6.85@7.00
Choice packing, 260 lbs. and up.....	6.50@6.65
Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Rough heavy packing.....	6.25@6.50
Light mixed, 180 lbs. and up.....	6.70@6.85
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	5.50@6.50
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.40@5.25
Boars, according to weight.....	2.50@3.00
*Stage, 400 lbs. and under.....	6.85@7.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$5.00@5.90
Range lambs.....	5.25@6.10
Cull lambs.....	3.50@4.50
Native yearlings.....	4.50@4.75
Native ewes.....	3.25@4.25
Native wethers.....	3.50@4.50
Range wethers.....	3.25@4.10
Range ewes.....	3.25@3.75
Range yearlings.....	4.00@4.25
Breeding ewes.....	3.25@4.40

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

Open. High. Low. Close.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	\$14.87½	\$14.90	\$14.87½	\$14.90
January	15.17½	15.30	15.17½	15.27½
May	15.25	15.25	15.17½	15.25

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	15.12½	15.25	15.02½	15.07½
January	15.12½	15.20	15.02½	15.05
May	15.25	15.25	15.17½	15.25

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	15.00	15.00	14.95	\$14.97½
May	15.00	15.00	14.95	14.95

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.27½
October	9.27½	9.30	9.22½	9.25
January	8.85	8.87½	8.82½	8.82½
May	8.87½	8.87½	8.85	8.85

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October	8.60	8.60	8.50	8.55
January	7.87½	7.90	7.85	7.85
May	7.92½	7.95	7.90	7.92½

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	14.50	15.02	14.80	14.80
May	14.57	14.97	14.87	14.97

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.17½	9.17½	9.05	9.05
January	8.77½	8.80	8.70	8.72½
May	8.80	8.80	8.72½	8.72½

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

</tbl

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/4 @ 12
Native steers, medium	10 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	8 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	@ 5 1/2
Steer Chucks	7 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 7
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	5 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 23
Strip Loins	8 1/2 @ 9
Striolo Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 @ 8 1/2
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	9 @ 11
Trimmings	@ 5
Shanks	@ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	11 @ 13
Loin Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 9
Flank Steak	@ 11
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Brains, each	@ 5
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 4 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	9 @ 9 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 12
Good Carcass	13 1/2
Good Saddles	15 1/2
Medium Racks	9
Good Racks	10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 45
Heads, each	@ 20

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Racks	9
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14
Lamb Fries, per pair	4 1/2
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	11
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	12
Good Racks	6 1/2
Medium Racks	5 1/2
Mutton Legs	11
Mutton Loins	8
Mutton Stew	5
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	6

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Pork Loins	15 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/4
Tenderloins	12
Spare Ribs	8
Butts	13
Hocks	6 1/2
Trimmings	8
Extra Lean Trimmings	8 1/2
Tails	6
Snouts	4
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6
Blade Bones	7
Blade Meat	8 1/2
Chek Meat	9 1/2
Hog Ivories, per lb.	2
Neck Bones	2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	11
Pork Hearts	4 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones	5
Tail Bones	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains	5
Backfat	8 1/2
Hams	16
Cais	11
Bellies	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders	10 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	8
Choice Bologna	9
Vienness	10

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 8 1/2
Tongue	@ 12
Minced Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth parafine	@ 14 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 14 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 13
Boneless Butts in casings	—
Oxford Butts in casings	—
Polish Sausage	—
Garlic Sausage	—
Country Smoked Sausage	—
Farm Sausage	—
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	—
Pork Sausage, short link	—
Boneless Pigs' Feet	—
Hams, Bologna	@ 12 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 24
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 20
Italian Salami	@ 24 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 14 1/2
Mettwurst, New	—
Farmer	@ 16 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 19 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.75
Bologna, 2-20	4.25
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$8.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.30
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	28.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.80
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	—
Extra Mess Beef	—
Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	—
Mess Pork, new	—
Clear Fat Backs	—
Family Back Pork	—
Bean Pork	@ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 11 1/2
Pure lard	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 9
Lard, compound	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 55
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. over tierces.	nom

BUTTERINE.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4c. to 1c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 15 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 16 1/4
Cals, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Cals, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 9
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 16 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 14
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 18
Dried Beef Sets	@ 21
Dried Beef Insides	@ 21
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Outsites	@ 18
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 23
Smoked Rolled Hams	@ 24
Bolted Calas	@ 16
Cooked Calas	@ 24 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Middies, per set	@ 65
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 16
Beef weansands	@ 8
Beef bladders, medium	@ 28
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 35
Hog casings, fresh of salt	@ 70
Hog middies, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 50
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 3 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.85
Hoof meal, per unit	2.50
Concentrated tankage	2.50
Ground tankage,	

September 30, 1911.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 27.

With 31,551 cattle in Chicago, and heavy receipts at all the Western markets on Monday, the general market ruled very slow and 10@15c. lower, with the trade particularly draggy on the kinds that come in competition with the "Westerns," of which 10,000 were at hand. The bulk of the prime beefeves sold from \$7.70@8; choice grades, \$7.25@7.65; good to choice, \$6.75@7.25; medium to good, \$6.25@6.75, and fair to medium killers, \$5.40@6.15. Tuesday's run of 5,929 cattle included about 3,000 Westerns, the native end of the run consisting, as usual, largely of butchers' stuff and stockers and feeders. The percentage of steers in the receipts met with a slow and indifferent demand, but, nevertheless, sold fully steady as compared with Monday. Wednesday (today) receipts of cattle are estimated at 13,000, including about 3,000 Northwest "rangers." The greatly curtailed supply is the logical result of the severe drubbing that the market has received recently. Today's meagre supply was cleaned up quickly at a 15c. advance; in fact, some sales looked a quarter higher than Monday.

The market on butcher stuff opened very slow Monday in sympathy with the severe decline in the steer trade. Good corn-fed cows and heifers are comparatively scarce and they did not show much loss; neither did canners and cutters, which are meeting with an exceptionally strong demand, and the latter class suffered a decline of 5@10c. per cwt. The heavy receipts of Western cattle included a liberal percentage of butcher stuff, a good deal of which sold from \$3.50@4.50; consequently the medium to pretty good grades of native she stuff that came in competition with Western selling within the range mentioned, met with sharp discrimination and sold 10@15c. lower. In the bull market it was a weak to 10c. lower deal on everything, but the choice butchers, which kinds were very scarce. The calf trade was in a bad rut, declines of 25@50c. per cwt. being noted, bulk of the choice dealers selling from \$9@9.25. Tuesday's trade on the general run of cows and heifers was slow, but not notably different from Monday. The bull market, which on Monday showed a little decline at 10@20c. loss from last week's best prices, recovered somewhat on Tuesday. Wednesday (today) on the strength of the extremely light run the market is ruling very active and prices are 10 to 15c. higher.

Hog prices are undergoing a sharp break. With a run of 26,000 today (Wednesday) trade is ruling 30@40c. lower than Monday. The good to choice grades show about 15c. decline from yesterday, while the packing grades can be moved to better advantage. A good many packing hogs had to be carried over from yesterday for want of bids. Good to choice light butchers are selling \$6.00@6.75; good to prime light, \$6.50@6.60; prime heavy and heavy butchers, \$6.45@6.55; fair to good mixed, \$6.35@6.50; fair to good packers, \$6.25@6.35; 40@90 lb. pigs, \$4@4.50; 100@130 lb. weights, \$5.25@6. Pigs continue to come in large numbers and there are a good many thin hogs coming that are meeting with very poor outlet.

The trade in sheep and lambs started in rather dull at the opening of the week. Receipts have been excessive and the run still continues heavy. Today, with receipts estimated at 40,000, the lamb trade is just a little brighter, bulk of sales on choice lambs showing an advance of 10@15c. per cwt., while sheep are holding about steady. It looks as though receipts of Westerns would continue liberal for another 30 to 40 days. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.15@4.35; fair to best killing ewes, \$3.40@3.75; fat yearlings, \$4.50@4.85; fair to best lambs,

\$5.85@6.20; good to choice feeding lambs, \$5.35@5.65; poor to medium feeding lambs, \$4.50@5.15; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.75; feeding yearlings, \$4.15@4.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.25@4.50; aged breeding ewes, \$3.75@4.30; feeding ewes, \$2.85@3.15. Natives: Fat wethers, \$4.25@4.40; fat ewes, \$3.75@4; poor to medium ewes, \$3@3.50; cull ewes, \$2.25@2.75; fat lambs, \$5.75@6.10; poor to medium lambs, \$5@5.50; cull lambs, \$3.75@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4@4.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 27, 1911.

Receipts of cattle today totaled 6,133 head, a large proportion being steers of common to medium quality, including seventeen loads of Kansas grassers, which sold at a range of \$4.75@6.35. Today's prices ruled steady to strong, choice steers showing a slight advance over Tuesday's basis. Choice to prime grades have held firm all week with no indication of a weakening demand in the very near future, especially if this class of beef continues to be as scarce as at present. Tuesday two loads of prime 1,750-lb. steers topped at \$8, some 894-lb. yearlings selling at the same figure. A supply of common to medium steers Monday which was out of all proportions to the total aggregate, suffered a decline of 10c. to 15c., trade on this grade the two following days remaining stationary at that level, with a stronger demand furnishing a ready outlet. Cows and heifers met with a break of 10c. to 15c. also on Monday, but yesterday and today increased demand with light supplies of choice stuff has strengthened values to a considerable extent. Quarantine receipts for the week to date number 319 car loads. Market today ruled strong to 10c. higher.

Hogs are still on the downward move, prices today being the lowest for several months. Market today ruled 15c. lower than yesterday, top \$6.70, bulk of hogs selling at \$6.30@6.55. Eastern order buyers and city butchers are getting most of the best hogs at present, some 238 to 256-lb. hogs going to each today at the top price.

Shop receipts for the week so far totals 10,488 head, as against 8,245 head for the corresponding period last week. Muttons are on a slightly higher basis than at last week's close, top for the week being \$4. Lambs topped yesterday at \$6.30, and today are selling 10c. to 15c. lower than a week ago. The demand for good fat sheep and lambs justifies a much larger proportion of this grade than is being received, but considering the common quality which has dominated receipts for the past few weeks, packer outlet is exceptionally good.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, September 26.

Big runs everywhere Monday forced a decline of 5@15c. on the big bulk of the cattle here. A few cows sold steady, and stock cattle also sold around steady. Today the run is 16,000 head here, quite a drop from yesterday, and other markets show similar reductions in supplies, which enables salesmen to move the stuff at practically steady prices all around. A fairly good run is expected balance of the week, and for a few weeks ahead, for the reason that paper on cattle in Kansas and Oklahoma pastures is maturing. Owners are also willing to turn their cattle loose now, before frost comes. Colorado and the West will contribute more liberally in the next few weeks than up to this time.

Prime natives would be eligible to bring \$8, but nothing that good has appeared here

for ten days. Top yesterday was \$7.75, nothing here today above \$7.15. The best wintered steers bring \$7 today, middle class pasture steers \$5@6.25. Kansas Old Mexicos at \$4.50. Colorado beef steers are worth \$4.75@5.50. Quarantine cattle are coming freely this week, steers at \$3.90@5.20, cows up to \$4.20, best veals in quarantine division \$7.75, today.

Hogs arrived today to the number of 14,000, and sold 10c. lower, top \$6.65, bulk \$6.40@6.60. Fewer pigs are coming this week than last. A year ago the heavy run of pigs appeared a month later than this year. Average weight of hogs here last week 191 lbs, against 210 lbs. same week last year.

Range sheep and lambs turned up in large numbers at all points yesterday, and lamb values fell off 10 to 15 cents; sheep about steady. Runs from the range are beginning to shrink, and there is a larger proportion of thin stuff included, sorts now running from 50 to 60 per cent. This leaves plenty of stuff for the country, and tends to hold up fat stock prices. Best lambs are worth \$6, yearlings \$4.75, wethers \$4, ewes \$3.60, feeding lambs \$4.90@5.15. Run here today is 12,000 head, market a shade lower.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,104	13,809	7,290
Fowler	3,502	—	1,211
S. & S.	5,875	6,697	4,354
Swift	6,912	11,214	7,251
Cudahy	6,025	9,626	4,350
Morris & Co.	5,131	5,518	5,393
Butchers	162	682	4
Total	33,711	47,546	29,853

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., September 26.

Receipts of cattle for the first two days of the current week stand at 7,100 head, an increase of 800 head over the corresponding two days last week, but a decrease of 3,700 as compared with the same period a year ago. Western grass cattle have predominated and there has only been a moderate showing of native corn fed beevies on sale. Prices for the latter are about steady with the close of last week, while all grades of grassers show declines of 10@15c. Best native steers sold at \$7.25@7.50, with top westerns as high as \$6.80. Cows and heifers have been in light quota. Very little change in prices have been recorded during the week.

Hog prices continue on the down grade. The week opened with values 5@10c. lower and an additional 10@15c. cut was registered today, tops selling at \$6.65 and the bulk at \$6.30@6.60. Receipts showing a slight increase.

Sheep and lambs have met a pretty fair demand. Fat sheep have been comparatively scarce and prices well maintained. Lambs ruled 10c. lower today, with best rangers selling at \$5.85.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

	Sheep and Beefes.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,870	3,299	4,773	12,391
Jersey City	3,500	1,570	25,605	9,942
Central Union	2,999	745	13,545	—
Lehigh Valley	2,962	313	750	—
Scattering	—	148	52	4,365
* Totals	12,331	6,075	44,725	26,698
Totals last week	12,441	7,372	55,112	25,157

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
J. Shamberg & Son, Minnewaska	300	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Georgian	205	—	—
Sulzberger & Sons Co., Minnewaska	300	—	—
Swift H-e-f Co., Minnewaska	100	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic	200	—	300
Morris Beef Co., Minnewaska	200	—	—
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	55	88	—
Total exports	1,360	88	620
Total exports last week	765	—	212

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, September 29.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.60; Middle West, \$9.45@9.55; city steam, \$9@9.12½; refined Continent, \$9.90; South American, \$10.70; Brazil, kegs, \$11.70; compound, \$8@8½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, September 29.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 67½ fr.; edible, 92 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 110 fr.; edible, 120 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 65½ fr.; edible, 92 fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, September 29.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 86s. 3d. Pork, prime mess, 93s. 6d.; shoulders, 36@46s.; hams, 56@57s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 55s.; long clear, 60s.; bellies, 50s. Tallow, prime city, 34s.; choice, 34s. 9d. Turpentine, 38s. 9d. Rosin, common, 15s. 3d. Lard, spot prime Western, 46s. 6d. American refined in pails, 47s. 9d.; 2 28-lb. blocks, 46s. 6d. Lard, Hamburg, 46 marks. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 69s. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d. @37s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Trade was quiet, with prices slightly easier on the fairly liberal hog movement.

Tallow.

The market is dull and heavy, with slow demand at the decline.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

The market was quiet, with prices held at unchanged figures.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a little higher again, with some further covering of "shorts" and moderate foreign demand.

Market closed firm on the spot situation. Sales, 15,000 bbls. Spot oil, 7c. bid. Crude, \$4.40. Closing quotations on futures: October, \$5.79@5.80; November, \$5.58@5.60; December, \$5.57@5.59; January, \$5.58@5.60; February, \$5.63@5.67; March, \$5.66@5.68; April, \$5.65@5.75; May, \$5.69@5.72; good off oil, \$5.45@5.80; off oil, \$5.20@5.55; winter oil, 6c. bid; summer white, 6c. bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, September 29.—Hog market 5c. higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$6.10@6.75; mixed and butchers', \$5.95@6.80; heavy, \$5.80@6.70; Yorkers, \$6.60@6.70; pigs, \$4.10@4.15; cattle market slow and weak; beeves, \$4.75@5.15; cows and heifers, \$2.30@6.20; Texas steers, \$4.30@6.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.65; Westerns, \$4.25@7. Sheep market slow and weak; native, \$2.62½@4; Westerns, \$2.75@4.10; yearlings, \$3.85@4.50; lambs, \$4@6.

Kansas City, September 29.—Hogs strong, at \$5.70@6.45.

St. Louis, September 29.—Hogs 5@10c. higher, at \$6.35@6.75.

Cleveland, September 29.—Hogs slow, at \$6.50@6.70.

Louisville, September 29.—Hogs 5@10c. at \$6.05@6.30.

South Omaha, September 29.—Hogs steady, higher, at \$6.50@6.70.

St. Joseph, September 29.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@4.45.

East Buffalo, September 29.—Market opened with 6,400 hogs on sale; market steady, at \$6.95@7.05.

Siox City, September 29.—Hogs steady, at \$6.05@6.25.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, September 28.—Business in provisions during the past week has been very erratic, but with a general downward tendency. Values are today somewhat lower than they were last week at this time. The heavy hog arrivals, and lower markets for same, are having a bad effect on values of provisions in general. Lower prices are looked for. As to oleo oil, a fair business is doing, but at a lower range of values than any we have had during the past month. Supplies of vegetable fats are increasing in Europe, and this offsets the increase in butterine business, caused by the high prices of natural butter. There is very little interest manifested in neutral lard for prompt shipment, but a good business has been done in futures, at a discount under values for prompt shipment. The lower values of cotton oil have stimulated the European demand, and a good business has been done during the past week for export, especially of the better grades.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	11,187	2,000
Kansas City	500	4,180	1,000
Omaha	75	4,269	
St. Louis	500	4,500	100
St. Joseph	300	2,500	
Sioux City	200	2,600	
St. Paul		400	
Oklahoma City	100	500	150
Milwaukee		1,857	
Pearl		500	
Indianapolis	450	3,000	
Pittsburgh		6,000	1,500
Cincinnati	136	368	845
Cleveland	40	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	250	2,900	1,200
New York	567	900	6,602

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

Chicago	28,000	27,732	40,000
Kansas City	30,000	7,574	20,000
Omaha	3,300	3,050	5,000
St. Louis	11,522	10,239	4,226
St. Joseph	5,000	1,000	4,300
Sioux City	3,000	4,000	600
St. Paul	700	7,500	5,700
Oklahoma City	700	1,600	
Fort Worth	2,200	2,500	
Milwaukee		513	
Pearl		700	
Indianapolis	550	2,000	
Pittsburgh	4,000	8,000	10,000
Cincinnati	3,406	4,446	1,854
Cleveland	400	2,000	2,400
Buffalo	5,200	16,000	19,000
New York	3,841	9,940	16,307

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1911.

Chicago	4,500	22,674	45,000
Kansas City	20,000	13,834	11,000
Omaha	7,000	7,858	50,000
St. Louis	5,521	10,965	2,662
St. Joseph	6,900	2,100	4,800
Sioux City	3,500	1,200	300
St. Paul	2,100	2,800	10,500
Fort Worth	1,500	2,500	200
Milwaukee		2,245	
Pearl		900	
Indianapolis	1,500	7,000	
Pittsburgh		1,800	895
Cincinnati	370	2,430	895
Cleveland	1,000	1,500	2,000
Buffalo	200	2,600	1,200
New York	1,472	2,653	3,670

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

Chicago	14,500	30,038	40,000
Kansas City	11,000	12,429	4,400
Omaha	7,000	5,910	16,000
St. Louis	6,133	8,512	4,002
St. Joseph	4,000	2,000	5,700
Sioux City	5,000	1,800	1,500
St. Paul	900	1,800	1,600
Fort Worth	2,000	2,500	1,600
Milwaukee		7,503	
Pearl		900	
Indianapolis		7,000	
Pittsburgh		2,500	1,500
Cincinnati	285	3,450	992
Cleveland	200	2,100	2,000
Buffalo	2,108	4,685	7,452
New York			

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

Chicago	16,000	4,000	25,000
Kansas City	9,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	5,500	3,300	14,000
St. Louis	5,609	7,885	3,037
St. Joseph	5,000	1,000	4,500
Sioux City	3,500	800	
St. Paul	700	1,100	400
Fort Worth	1,800	2,800	
Milwaukee		1,985	
Pearl		800	
Indianapolis		5,000	
Pittsburgh		4,000	
Cincinnati	566	1,893	580
Cleveland	350	2,677	2,000
New York	1,141	2,677	

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

Chicago	1,500	14,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	4,000
Omaha	1,000	2,600	7,000
St. Louis	2,800	8,500	1,000
St. Joseph	800	2,800	1,800
Sioux City	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fort Worth	1,000	1,000	
St. Paul	1,700	1,500	8,000

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1911.

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,300	88	620
Boston	1,402	—	
Philadelphia	415	—	
Montreal	1,673	—	
Exports to:			
London	2,031	—	620
Liverpool	2,409	—	
Glasgow	59	—	
Antwerp	305	—	
Bermuda and West Indies	55	98	—
Totals to all ports	4,850	88	620
Totals to all ports last week	3,903	—	615

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work. Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT - NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Lippert Building St. Louis

September 30, 1911.

Retail Section

ANOTHER MODERN RETAIL MARKET.

The retail butcher likes to keep up to date, and the city butcher especially is much given in these days of food agitation to making his shop look as handsome and as spick and span as possible. Modern styles of construction and equipment make this possible at much less expense than would have been possible a few years ago. Today the retailer can make his shop a sanitary palace at surprisingly small expense.

Examples of the strictly up-to-date shop have been shown in this department of The National Provisioner, both by description and photograph, from time to time. Shops

Michigan avenue and 20th street pass down along the counters, which are about 135 feet in length, and make their purchases. These are transferred to a moving belt and carried to the checking counter, which is in front of the store. After all articles are re-weighed and the customer has his cash ticket stamped, the goods are delivered.

No expense has been spared to make this market as nearly perfectly sanitary as possible. The floors are tiled and the meats on the counters are protected by a plate glass shelving. The ice boxes are approximately 30 x 40 feet, chilled by ammonia pipes, and the interior is exposed through plate glass.



PARKER, WEBB & CO.'S MODEL RETAIL MARKET AT DETROIT, MICH.

everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific have been selected as examples of the modern sanitary butcher shop. The various ideas used in construction, equipment and operation have been of interest to shop butchers everywhere, and many have copied them.

The shop taken for illustration in this issue is the retail market of Parker, Webb & Company, at Detroit, Mich. This is by far the largest retail market in that section of the country, having dimensions approximately 110 x 93 feet in interior market space. The illustration shows a general view of the shop, embracing counter bases and tops, rails, conveying system and other fixtures.

The market is located at Michigan avenue and 20th street, Detroit, and has about 50 feet front on Michigan avenue and runs 100 feet on 20th street, and is about 100 feet in the rear. This gives it somewhat of a triangular shape. The floors are of tile. The counters extend on three sides and are built up from the floor with enameled brick and topped with marble. The meats are all protected by glass shelving.

Customers entering from the corner of

The show windows are of plate glass and are about 100 feet in length. This gives an opportunity for a fine window display.

THE LATEST CHECK SWINDLE.

You are in the office of your shop, when in hurries a hatless man in his shirt sleeves.

"Say," he says, "can you cash this check for fifty dollars for Wilson, the butcher?"

Wilson keeps the shop around the corner. You and he belong to the same lodge. You know him well. You turn over the check and there is Wilson's familiar handwriting.

"Sure," you say cheerfully, "glad to oblige such a good neighbor." You get the money out of the cash drawer, hand it to the man in shirt sleeves and he hurries away.

A night or two afterward you meet Wilson at the lodge and joke him about the check.

"Business must be good," you say to him, "with these fifty-dollar checks coming in."

"What fifty-dollar checks?" he asks in surprise.

"I'm referring to the one you sent around to have me cash for you day before yester-

day," you reply in aggrieved tones, rather provoked that he doesn't seem to remember the favor you did for him.

"I didn't send you any check," he retorts.

Then you wake up. You have been swindled. You and Wilson get your heads together and talk it over. The next day you get the check back from the bank and you see that it isn't Wilson's signature, but a very good imitation of it. Of course, you tell the police about it, but the chances are that that's the last you ever hear of your money.

To this day it is a wonder to you how the swindlers got hold of Wilson's signature and how they guessed that you would be willing to cash his check. Yet it is so easy that there are dozens and dozens of rascals making a living by this swindling trick. Here is the way they work it:

There are always two of them. They prospect a bit in any neighborhood until they find two prosperous looking places of business around the corner from each other. Into the meat shop goes one of them. He explains to the butcher that he is selling books and would like to start the list with the butcher's name. If the butcher will head the list he will make him a present of the book free. "Something for nothing" is always the beginning of it.

The butcher cannot see how he can lose on the proposition. Sometimes they give him the book on the spot. Generally they take his signature and promise to deliver the book that afternoon, and never do. His signature is what they want.

A fountain pen and a blank check book is all the rest of the paraphernalia needed. In five minutes the swindlers have the check ready to present at the other store. One of them—always a different one from the book agent—takes off his hat and coat and gives them to his confederate to hold. Hatless and in his shirt sleeves he enters the store.

When you come to analyze it, it was the fact that he was without hat or coat that induced you to cash the check without question. You took it for granted he was someone who was loafing or working in the butcher shop doing an errand for Wilson.

But how did the swindlers know that you would have the fifty dollars in your cash drawer? That's the easiest part of it. Do you remember the stranger for whom you changed the twenty-dollar bill? He was one of the band and reported on the condition of your currency.

Two industrious swindlers can clean up half a dozen localities in a day by this trick. Often a day's work will net them five or six hundred dollars. The best part of it—from their point of view—is that the swindle is seldom discovered until several days afterward, when they are hundreds of miles away.—Detective William P. Sheridan, in Merchants' Index.

L. L. Block will engage in the meat business at Dunellen, N. J.

John Bartick has opened a new meat market at Northampton, Pa.

MAKE YOUR SHOP BRIGHT

By the use of

OPALITE (White Glass)

CLEANER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE

For Counter Tops and Cases, Side Walls, Refrigerators, Shelves, Scale Tops, Etc.

SANITARY, NON-ABSORBENT

N. Y. Office

47 W. 34th St.

THE OPALITE TILE CO.
MONACA, PA.

Be Wise and Write
for Samples.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Matt Schlitz, of Clay Center, Kan., has purchased the Freeze meat market in Holton, Kan.

L. E. Seamster has succeeded to the meat business of Seamster & Kuske at St. John, Kan.

H. H. Potts has engaged in the meat business at Kalkaska, Mich.

W. L. Luck has sold out his butcher shop at Elsie, Mich., to John Scofield.

Richard Schmanke is to open a butcher shop at Alma, Kan., and Herman Diepenbrock will be associated with him.

Wm. Newman has opened a new butcher shop at Park Lake, Mich.

Stratton & Thomas have purchased the Star meat market at Texhoma, Okla., from Downs & Elston.

Arganbright & Lemon have succeeded to the business of the Alfalfa meat market at Cherokee, Okla.

Hinnenkamp & Smith have succeeded Quinn & Hinnenkamp in the meat business at 18 North Santa Fe avenue, Salina, Kan.

O. S. Mullin has purchased the Spencer meat market at Holton, Kan., and is changing the arrangement of the shop.

T. Elwood has purchased the meat business of R. J. Clegg at Adrian, Mich.

Farmer & Son have purchased the meat and grocery business of Fisher & Kirby at Lake City, Mich.

Chris Knoell has disposed of his butcher shop at Hoquiam, Wash., to the Frye-Bruhn Company.

George Skow & Son have opened a meat market at Valleyford, Wash., and will put in a cold storage plant.

The People's Meat & Grocery Company has been incorporated at Castledale, Utah.

H. Lamb will open a meat market at Painesville, Ohio.

F. W. Blakemore has sold out his meat business at Hatboro, Pa., to W. J. Brown.

Buehler Brothers will move into larger quarters at Joliet, Ill.

H. Haines will open a meat market at Portsmouth, Ohio.

C. Norris has purchased a half interest in the meat business of V. Boulden at Hillisburg, Ind.

Benjamin & Son have opened their meat market at Paxton, Ill.

R. Huber will open a meat market at Greensburg, Ind.

W. Rohde has sold his meat market at Johnstown, Pa., to W. J. Hone.

Harry J. Meyer and A. P. Anderson have consolidated their meat markets at Harrisonburg, Va.

F. Becker, butcher, of Oakland, Cal., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$157,601, and assets, \$5,500.

The O. G. Newhall Company, Oakland, Cal., dealers in meats, has failed.

E. Goth will open a meat market at Kingston, Ohio.

Hollan & Parks are opening a new meat market at Cuero, Tex.

G. W. Bamberger has purchased the meat business of C. W. Bonner at Goldsboro, Pa.

I. G. Newell will engage in the meat business at Middletown, Conn.

Ed. Estes has opened a new meat market at Chickasha, Okla.

FISH!

FISH!

FISH!

You will save money in buying your Fish **DIRECT** from the Wholesaler

B. F. PHILLIPS & CO.

7 "T" Wharf,
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Correspondence Solicited—Satisfaction Guaranteed

OUR SPECIALTY { Rockport Steak Cod
Shore Haddock

A BUTCHER BEHIND A BOOK

It took me fifteen years to write this book, "THE RETAIL BUTCHER," 104 pages, 6 x 9 inches. You naturally wonder why I was so long, when many larger books have been written in one day. I had to experience what I taught to know that it was correct.

A butcher asked me the other day why every butcher in the English-speaking world did not buy "THE RETAIL BUTCHER." I could give but one excuse: they didn't know what it contained. I have sold 3,500 copies in 90 days. How is that? I sell on a guarantee, if not satisfied money refunded. And I have not had a dissatisfied customer; but, on the other hand, many letters of appreciation.

Jack Ivy, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, writes: "Your formula for fattening and handling poultry has been worth \$100 per month to me." W. N. Walpole, of Sikeston, Mo., writes: "Your book is worth its weight in gold to any meat man." Simison Bros., of Calistoga, Calif., write: "It's easy to make money with 'The Retail Butcher' for a reference."

Send me your order today. Cloth bound books for \$2.00. Leather bound books for \$2.50.

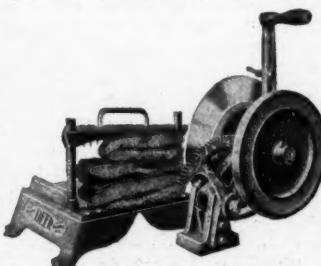
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IF YOU DON'T BUY THIS BOOK WE BOTH LOSE MONEY.

Here Are Two Money Makers

"ROYAL" ELECTRIC MEAT CHOPPER

Would you invest in a ROYAL CHOPPER if you knew for certain that it would pay for itself in a few weeks? And then go on gaining customers and profit? We KNOW it will, because it's doing that very thing NOW for thousands. Drop us a line. We'll gladly show you how it will do the same for you.



The Simplest, Most Sanitary
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"DEER" SLICER

One of 28 Different Styles

Hand sliced meat is wasteful and unsatisfactory. Meat bought sliced soon becomes dry. Canned and bottled meats cost too much. A "DEER" slicer slices all kinds of boneless meats fresh as wanted. Let us show you how to increase your trade and profits. Write us to-day.

We also manufacture Electric Coffee Mills and Roasters.

The A. J. Deer Company
174 West Street, Hornell, New York

September 30, 1911.

New York Section

Arthur Meeker, general manager of Armour & Company, was in New York for a few days this week.

H. O. Edwards and George H. Nye, of the Swift beef department at Chicago, were in New York City this week.

J. E. Gibbs, manager of Swift & Company's house at Middletown, N. Y., has gone abroad for a four weeks' outing.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending September 23 averaged 8.93 cents per pound.

Washington Market dealers had a "joy ride" to Staten Island points on Monday, followed by a dinner at West Brighton.

Vice-President and General Manager Thomas E. Wilson, of Morris & Company, was in New York for a few days last week.

A seven-story cold storage building to cost \$65,000 is to be erected at Nos. 105 and 107 Horatio street by E. A. Hoffman of No. 258 Broadway.

T. H. Littlefield, manager of the Swift branch house at Asbury Park, is enjoying a month's rest in Vermont after a strenuous summer trade.

Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company returned on Wednesday from a trip of several months to England and the Continent.

Tuttle Culver, the veteran manager of Swift & Company's real estate department in New York, has been confined to his home for a long time by illness.

George A. Howe, general branch house manager for the S. & S. Company in the New York district, is taking a few weeks' vacation in New England.

George Zehler, president of the Zehler Provision Company of Cincinnati, and treasurer of the American Meat Packers' Association, was calling on friends in New York this week.

The Consolidated Provision Company of New York has been incorporated by L. De Leopold, F. Epstein and I. Reiss, of New York City, with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in provisions, meats, etc.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, was a passenger on the Olympic, which narrowly escaped disaster in the collision with a British warship, and his return to this side was consequently delayed.

Retail butchers are relieved to find that the city commissioner of weights and measures has found nothing wrong with their

Moneyweight computing scales under the new regulations, and they will not be disturbed.

Max Storch, a butcher, of No. 149 Rockaway road, Jamaica, was arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court this week charged with selling impure meats, the accusation being made by inspectors of the health department. The case was set down for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

William G. Schmittberger, son of New York's chief inspector of police, has organized a merchant's secret service, and the first district to come under the protection of his force is Manhattan Market. This entire block, between 34th and 35th streets, is now guarded by representatives of this service.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending September 23, 1911, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 1,907 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,673 lbs.; total, 7,580. Fish—Manhattan, 4,200 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,582 lbs.

Because neighbors complained of him as a public nuisance, Jacob Brown, a butcher at No. 80 Middleton street, Brooklyn, is waiting trial in the Court of Special Sessions under \$200 bonds. The neighbors say Brown has been accustomed to getting up at 4 a. m. and chopping his meats in preparation for the day's business, which made sleep impossible for those within hearing after that hour. These sensitive persons charged him with "disturbing the peace."

The Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 has indicated its opinion of and regard for its captain, Wm. J. Delnage, by re-electing him to that office for another year in the face of a recent sensational attack made upon him by newspapers and notoriety-loving public officials. Other officers elected were: First lieutenant, Chas. Glum; second lieutenant, Geo. Glenz; secretary, Chas. Henkel; financial secretary, John Schmidt; treasurer, Henry Schmidt; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Wuest.

Some of the city's marketmen and branch house managers who read Ex-President Roosevelt's rabid denunciation of "middlemen" this week expressed a desire to put that strenuous gentleman through their daily course of training for a few days, and then see what would be his estimate of the remuneration they should receive. After 12 to 18 hours daily of such wearing labor as theirs they cannot be blamed for failing to appreciate his denunciation of their kind as "robbers" and "parasites!"

STERN TO HAVE NEW PLANT.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a new eight-story abattoir and cooler building in connection with the plant of Joseph Stern & Sons, in West 40th street. This will be one of the most important packinghouse improvements made in New York in recent years. The new plant will be of the most up-to-date character, and will be equal in facilities to any in the East.

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

The firm of Scholl & Schultheis, who have just opened a swell little market at No. 316 West 39th street, have a rather interesting history. For nineteen years Mr. Louis Scholl and for eighteen years Mr. George Schultheis were in the employ of a big West Side butcher who died recently. After their old boss's death these two men found it impossible to begin over again under a new boss, so they branched out for themselves and are doing a fine business. They are men of experience and ability, have always been hard workers and know the fine points of the business thoroughly. They are to be commended for the manly and straightforward way in which they went about opening up their own business. They are handling a fine line of goods and catering to good trade.

One of the landmarks on Third avenue is the old-established shop of Ernest J. Weyl, who opened a first class market at No. 782 Third avenue more than twenty years ago, and is just as enterprising in hustling up new trade today as he was in the beginning of his business career. He comes from a family of butchers, and is a past master in the art of buying, cutting and selling, and has the patronage of many of New York's oldest and best families.

MEAT INSPECTION AT FOOD SHOW.

At the lectures in connection with the Food Show at Madison Square Garden this week one of the features was an illustrated paper on "State and Municipal Meat Inspection as an Auxiliary to Federal Inspection," by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, and head of the government meat inspection service. This lecture was given on Wednesday evening, and was illustrated by a number of very effective lantern slides showing the difference between inspected and non-inspected establishments. Dr. Melvin was detained in Washington by official business, and his paper was read and the illustrations explained by Dr. U. G. Houck, inspector-in-charge of the New York district.

TO HEAR HORSE MEAT CASE.

Members of the firm of Schwarz Bros. Company, Kearny, N. J., charged with violating a local health ordinance by packing horse meat for export to Holland, were to have a hearing of their case in the local police court on Friday of this week. It was admitted that no town license had been obtained for the purpose, but that export regulations had been fully complied with, and that the foreign government had accepted and passed the shipments.

RECORD FOR BEEF DRESSING.

All Wisconsin records for killing and dressing of beef were broken at the recent annual picnic of Milwaukee packinghouse employees. In a contest between Charles Richter, Milwaukee, and Robert Ingerford, Manistee, Mich., a steer was killed, dressed and hung, ready for market, in four minutes and one second by Richter. The old record of four minutes and twenty-two seconds was set two years ago by Jacob Magnus, Milwaukee.

